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Kampelman, Matveyev Write Articles

PM271115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Feature comprising article by Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, headlined "Geneva Talks: A U.S. Assessment," and article by IZVESTIYA Political Observer Vikentiy Matveyev headlined "What Is Preventing a Successful Finish?"; first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Let us point out straightaway that *Izvestiya* did not commission the article by M Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms, published below. It arrived at the editorial office from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow with a translation and a request to publish it because *The New York Times* had featured an article by Yu.M. Vorontsov [head of the Soviet delegation at Geneva]. Let us also note that the request to prepare that article came from the U.S. newspaper and it was met. Although we do not think that there ought necessarily to be reciprocity in such instances, the *Izvestiya* editorial board nonetheless decided to print M. Kampelman's article, accompanying it with a commentary of its own. Let us mention that *Izvestiya's* circulation is more than 10 times that of *The New York Times*.

[Kampelman article] A few weeks ago my Soviet counterpart in Geneva, First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy M. Vorontsov, a brilliant diplomat with tremendous political experience, explained to the American people in our press his view on the course of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

I welcome the opportunity to explain to the Soviet people the U.S. approach toward the problem under discussion.

After 28 months of intensive and generally constructive talks in Geneva, the distance between our positions has been considerably reduced. The Soviet side's statement of its readiness to accept the U.S. proposal, which had long been on the negotiating table, for the global elimination of longer-range medium-range nuclear missiles and General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's recent confirmation that the global number of shorter-range missiles in this category can also be reduced to zero gave a new fillip to our talks on eliminating medium-range nuclear forces. This state of affairs compels us still more to settle all the remaining divergences successfully and as swiftly as possible. The U.S. side wants the global elimination of all Soviet and U.S. ground-launched missiles with a range of 500-5,000 km.

The United States first proposed the "zero option" in 1981. As we repeatedly tried to persuade the Soviet side over the last year, an agreement between our countries on eliminating all U.S. and Soviet longer-range medium-range missiles would lead to solving many questions that divided and continue to divide us in Geneva. For instance, given an agreement on adopting a global "zero option" neither the United States nor the USSR would have the right to modernize its medium-range missiles; therefore, the question of where to site the missiles left would cease to exist. The United States is now prepared to accept the Soviet proposal whereby all these missiles must be destroyed without converting any part of the existing nuclear forces in this category into other types of missiles and without transferring them to third countries. At a press conference in Moscow recently the Soviet spokesmen said they are worried by the disagreements between the U.S. and Soviet sides about when and how rapidly to dismantle the weapons that we agree to eliminate. However, General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev said that if one side has a numerical advantage, then the arms reduction must proceed at different rates. For our part, we are prepared to accept the guidelines proposed by Marshal Akhromeyev —both sides "must renounce the possibility of one-sided advantage during the period of reductions" to ensure the reduction is fair to both sides.

Verification is another important problem. An agreement between our countries on establishing a global zero level for medium-range missiles considerably simplifies the question of verification, but it remains essential to elaborate corresponding effective measures for its implementation. In Geneva, the United States forwarded detailed verification proposals, and we expect the Soviet Union to produce corresponding detailed proposals and hope the Soviet side will associate itself to our efforts aimed at elaborating an effective verification procedure. Judging by our conversations with Soviet delegates, we have grounds for believing the solution of this extremely important issue is entirely feasible.

There is one further obstruction to a general agreement: The Soviet Union's demand that warheads on the shorter-range Pershing-1A missiles belonging to the FRG should be included in a treaty between the United States and the USSR. For nearly 20 years the United States has been implementing with the FRG a joint program of cooperation whereby the FRG Air Force has deployed 72 Pershing-type missiles.

From the very outset of the INF talks, the U.S. side has considered that talks between the United States and the USSR should neither encompass the forces and armaments of third countries nor influence the existing regime of cooperation with our allies. For the past 5 years of talks the Soviet side has not suggested restrictions on the German Pershing-type missiles nor on their warheads. At the November 1985 meeting in Geneva this demand was not made by the Soviet side nor was it made at the Reykjavik meeting in 1986, and the question was not raised during the recent visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in April 1987. And suddenly, at the last minute, the Soviet side makes this demand. The question arises: If the Soviet Union really wants to conclude an agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons rapidly, why is it barring the way to it at the last minute?

The United States is seeking to conclude in Geneva in the very near future a verifiable agreement on arms reduction. This applies both to the talks on medium-range missiles and the talks on reducing strategic armaments. We want drastically to reduce longer-range strategic armaments that can cross an ocean in a few minutes and inflict catastrophic damage. We are concerned and disappointed that the Soviet side is delaying any headway at our talks in Geneva on this extraordinarily important question. An agreement on radical and stabilizing reduction of these powerful armaments of mass annihilation was in the interests of the peoples of our countries and the whole world.

M.S. Gorbachev said the question of strategic armaments is a "fundamental question." We agree with him. M.S. Gorbachev agreed with President Reagan at their meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik that it is essential to reduce these armaments by 50 percent. In May, the U.S. delegation in Geneva submitted a draft treaty on reducing strategic weapons that, we are convinced, encompasses everything agreed upon in Reykjavik. The Soviet side in turn submitted its own draft only on 31 July. We welcome this as a step forward compared with the previous Soviet proposals, which were limited to enumerating only basic, general premises.

Now that each side has submitted its drafts of the treaty, we must muster our strength and embark on the intensive work required to eliminate remaining differences to compile a joint text of the draft. This task is very difficult, but we are convinced that if the Soviet Union wants to cooperate with us we will succeed in rapidly elaborating an agreement on reducing offensive strategic weapons.

An agreement on eliminating U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missile forces would be an enormous step forward on the path toward reducing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening security for the West and East. But we cannot be satisfied with this step alone. The time has come also to embark on reducing considerably larger and more dangerous strategic offensive weapons arsenals. The proposal submitted by the United States at the talks on reducing strategic armaments would lead to such reductions and, more importantly, these reductions would concern primarily the most destabilizing armaments — ballistic missiles, especially ICBM's — and thus there would also be less danger of remaining arsenals being used. The Soviet Union accuses us of wanting to interfere in the question of what the structure of the USSR Armed Forces should be. In reality the figures in our proposal are based on the approach previously proposed to us by the Soviet side. Surely the Soviet side is not dissatisfied with what we agreed on with it.

The USSR is now continuing to forward a specific condition for reaching agreement on reducing strategic armaments. This condition is unacceptable to us because it would restrict our efforts aimed at studying new technical achievements with whose aid we could create a defense against these terrible armaments. The U.S. people are counting on their government to protect them from nuclear attack. The U.S. people prefer a deterrence strategy based on defens.. a deterrence strategy based on the threat of a retaliatory strike against the other side. We are sure the peoples of the Soviet Union share with us the desire to investigate every opportunity for preventing an attack with the aid of defensive means. The Soviet Union already has large-scale, widely-deployed defensive means. Soviet engineers and scientists are seeking answers to the same fundamental questions we are examining in our Strategic Defense Initiative program. As you have already suggested, we would like to begin joint work with the Soviet side to successfully achieve this goal.

The reduction of strategic armaments we are discussing in Geneva would lower the level of our respective forces to 1,600 delivery vehicles and 6,000 warheads with a considerable reduction in the most destabilizing weapons systems. But even these figures are too high. The United States sets no far-fetched, artificial conditions for achieving these reductions. That is why we suggest embarking on the implementation of these vitally important reductions without any further conditions and delays. That is the simplest and most constructive approach to the matter. If the Soviet Union still has any doubts, we are prepared to agree to measures that would ensure sufficient predictability regarding the two sides' strategic defense programs.

Summing up, it may be said that the United States intends to work intensively to built on the foundation laid by the two sides over 28 months in order to conclude verifiable agreements on all these questions. We hope that the Soviet Union will join us and embark in earnest on work aimed at implementing the relevant promises and aspirations. We must not let slip the historic opportunity facing us for starting to liberate ourselves from the distrust and tension that have defined our relations for too long. Our countries' peoples want peace. We have that in common. We must understand that the best guarantee of security is to ensure firm, reliable peace for all.

[Matveyev article] There is no doubt that a large part of the way has been travelled at the Geneva talks although a considerable distance still remains before their successful finish. The Soviet Union's principled attitude toward these talks and toward the problem of nuclear disarmament in general was exhaustively set forth in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Soviet side suggested totally eliminating the medium-range missiles — both ballistic and cruise missiles — of the USSR and the United States in the European zone. Moreover, the statement stressed that this should be the first step toward freeing the world from nuclear weapons. The USSR suggests that we enter the third millenium without nuclear weapons on the basis of mutually acceptable and strictly verifiable accords.

Advancing the "zero option" proposal in 1981, the U.S. Government in no way linked it with the goal of nuclear disarmament. Indeed, the seriousness of this proposal

was in doubt if you consider what was written about it in A. Haig's memoirs, who, as secretary of state at the time, was directly involved in its elaboration. He pointed primarily to its propagandist nature. They reckoned that the USSR would never accept this proposal.

That was the recent past. And the present? What is preventing the successful completion of the Geneva talks?

The main thing first of all: The USSR advocates the complete elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles on a global scale. The author of the U.S. article admits that the new Soviet proposals eliminate a number of problems and give impetus to talks. Almost a month has elapsed since these proposals were submitted, but there is no evidence of the U.S. side's desire for compromise. The United States does not want to include in the list of the above-mentioned weapons' components subject to destruction the U.S. warheads with nuclear charges designed for the Pershing-1A missiles in the FRG. Yet, in accordance with the aim agreed on by the sides, all, we emphasize, all launchers, missiles, and warheads for these weapons belonging to the USSR and the United States must be eliminated.

Moreover, from the text of the article you form the impression that these missiles are "systems belonging to third countries," that is, they belong to the FRG, and that is what is used to justify the present U.S. stance. But that would mean the violation by the United States and the FRG of the nonproliferation treaty, which bans the transfer of nuclear weapons to nonnuclear-weapon states either as their own or under control.

Each Pershing-1A warhead is considerably more destructive in terms of yield than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima, and there are 72 of these missiles in the FRG. Their range is over 700 km. Consequently, they can strike the territory of the Warsaw Pact socialist countries, which are the FRG's neighbors. The USSR cannot fail to consider the interests of its allies.

In addition, the United States would like to assume the "right" to "modernize" the missiles belonging to the FRG. That would mean that the Pentagon would receive a channel for circumventing the treaty under preparation, and the United States would in fact retain a nuclear potential in Europe while the USSR would have no comparable armaments. The point is that the United States is insisting on the "right" to produce and transfer to the FRG the Pershing-1B missiles, which are the first stage of the Pershing-2. The second stage can be installed in just 48 hours.

The Soviet side frequently raised the "question of the Pershing-1A missiles" during the talks in 1981-1983 in connection with the Americans' proposal to examine the possibility of limiting (but not eliminating) operational-tactical missiles.

As for the pace and deadlines for eliminating the agreed armaments, the Soviet delegation in Geneva suggested resolving this question without delay, in mutual interests. Thus, we are prepared for the two sides during the first year to simultaneously remove the warheads from their missiles. In addition, we have expressed the readiness during that same year to eliminate unilaterally all our SS-4 medium-range missiles (112 units). And the United States? It advocates the Soviet Union's unilateral reduction of existing categories of its medium-range missiles at the first stage and the extension of verification to the USSR alone. Yet the United States would remain outside verification and would make no reductions at this stage.

Monitoring measures: Urging the USSR to make serious efforts in this direction means battering at an open door. The USSR has made detailed proposals on this score ensuring each side the certainty that the other is strictly observing its commitments. But the United States would like to remove from verification the U.S. military bases situated on the territory of other countries that could serve as transshipment points or be used to stockpile medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. In just the past few days, reports have arrived that Washington has decided to rescind a number of its own proposals on verification and monitoring submitted in Geneva.

The reduction and limitation of strategic offensive armaments: The gist of the matter is not elucidated by the fact that the U.S. side expresses "disappointment" at the Soviet stance on this issue.

The Soviet delegation put on the Geneva table a document on the "key provisions" of an accord on this problem when the United States had no draft at all. The Soviet draft submitted recently — 31 July — is based on the principle of 50-percent reductions to the two countries' strategic offensive arms — a principle agreed in Reykjavik. Here the USSR, going halfway to meet the United States, undertakes to precisely halve its heavy ICBM's.

It is to be supposed that within the framework of these limitation the sides will use their own discretion to determine the structure of their strategic offensive armaments remaining after the reductions.

The United States' proposal on establishing subceilings is in actual fact unacceptable to us because it would lead to the breakdown of the existing structure of the USSR's strategic potential and to enormous material losses for equalizing the situation. What M. Kampelman's article calls "the approach previously proposed by the Soviet side" applies to the USSR's former readiness to discuss the establishment of subceilings **before** [boldface as published] the formula for 50-percent reductions in strategic offensive armaments was agreed on in Reykjavik. But even at that stage, our side did not and could not discuss an agreement to break the structure of our strategic offensive armaments to the detriment of the interests of the USSR's security. The Soviet draft proceeds from the

premise that a reduction in strategic offensive armaments is incompatible with the transfer of the arms race into space and is impossible without the strict fulfillment of the ABM Treaty.

If Washington were concerned only for "ascertaining the opportunities" in ABM defense and no more, then it should have agreed to the important undertakings proposed by the USSR for limiting work to the framework of laboratories on earth and ruling out any ABM activity in space. We also suggested agreeing on a list of devices banned in space if their technical specifications exceed agreed criteria. This would enable the sides to strictly monitor research in the ABM field.

This readiness on the part of the USSR, enshrined in the draft agreement submitted in Geneva 29 July, is the best reply to M. Kampelman's claims that the USSR is guided by the same motives as the United States in its approach to work in space. The Soviet side has stated authoritatively that we would be ready on the basis of mutual terms to open our doors to monitoring of our observance of the ban on military work in space. Washington, where people like to speak of "openness," is proposing nothing of this kind, and one can understand why.

The United States' "Strategic Defense Initiative" is a program that goes far beyond laboratory walls. For instance, it became known recently that the Pentagon is planning to carry out 13 major experiments **in space** [boldface as published] over the next 5 years with a view to developing new armaments, and increasing emphasis is being placed on developing weapons designed to strike targets on earth from space, that is, first-strike weapons. That is why the Soviet Union has proposed and continues to propose that radical reductions of strategic offensive armaments could be effected only with the existence of an accord erecting an effective barrier to the spread of the arms race into space.

The U.S. side is making a number of other unacceptable demands aimed at revising the Reykjavik accords. It is proposed to withdraw from the limitations one type of strategic offensive armament — sea-launched long-range cruise missiles. Contrary to its own claims that mobile ICBM's ensure the "survival" of retaliatory strike means and consequently strengthen stability, the Americans have forwarded a provision on banning mobile ICBM's. Essentially they oppose consolidating the Soviet retaliatory strike potential while the first-strike potential is being built up within the United States itself. It is again being proposed that the Soviet Tu-22m medium-range bomber, the question of whose allocation to the ranks of medium-range armaments and not strategic offensive armaments was decided back during the SALT II talks, be included among strategic weapons subject to reduction. The question is raised of revising the procedure for counting the number of ICBM and SLBM warheads, repealing objective criteria, and introducing arbitrary calculation to take into account more warheads on Soviet systems and fewer on U.S. systems.

Three draft agreements submitted by the USSR delegation are now on the conference table in Geneva. They have been submitted with a consideration for the position of the United States and the results of the discussions that have been held. There is something to work with, not without purpose, but productively. It is not enough to announce one's readiness to make headway. A consideration for mutual legitimate interests is the ground on which we can and must achieve mutually acceptable decisions in the interests of universal peace and reliable security.

Gerasimov Meets Press 27 August

Denies Gorbachev Visit

LD271420 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] A spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has dismissed a BBC report about a visit of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, to New York at the end of next month.

The BBC claimed that it was recommended to the United Nations Secretariat that it should prepare for the arrival of the general secretary towards the end of September. Speaking to newsmen at a briefing here in Moscow, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said reports to that effect are untrue and groundless.

'Interest' in Kohl Remark

LD271157 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 27 Aug (TASS) — We have read with interest the statement by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl concerning the fate of the West German 'Pershing-1A' missiles, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated here today at a briefing. This statement is being studied.

However, it should be said now that we are interested, first and foremost, not in the hardware, not in the missiles which are in the possession of the FRG; we are interested most of all in the question of the elimination of all nuclear warheads for operational and tactical missiles. We are holding talks with the United States on precisely this. We have not yet heard an acknowledgement from Washington that it is prepared to eliminate all these warheads for operational and tactical missiles, including also warheads for 'Pershing-1A' missiles.

In his speech in Los Angeles, President Reagan said nothing about warheads. But it is precisely the solution of this question of the 72 U.S. warheads which is necessary to implement an accord on a "double-zero" on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles.

Reagan Speech 'Didactical'

LD271328 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — The Soviet-U.S. relations are at a delicate point, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said today. Addressing a briefing here, he pointed out that both sides recognise and welcome the available real opportunities to conclude an agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Diplomats are at work, preparing a ministerial meeting in Washington in September this year. It is to evaluate the work done to meet each other from the viewpoint of creating conditions for a summit meeting.

And now at this delicate point, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry continued, we are caught in a heavy cold downpour. I have in mind the address delivered by President Reagan in Los Angeles on Wednesday. Now it has become almost a rule with the U.S. side to start building up enmity before each important Soviet-American meeting. This happened last year and this was also the case two years ago. Unfortunately, the President has now himself taken up the job.

I would like to use the cliche phrase that his address is being attentively studied. Yet there is nothing special to study since the address is made up of the old baggage of anti-Soviet rhetoric down to the use of expressions of the type "crusade for freedom."

The address is in the didactical tone of a worldly-wise and a little tired mentor once again preaching to a naughty boy, who remains disobedient, as before. The speech is permeated with a sense of presumption of power and infinite self-assurance of his own rightfulness. Thus, for example, mention is made in it, of a new policy of aid to "democratic rebels", which is, certainly, in actual fact the policy of interference in the affairs of other countries on the side reaction. The speaker clearly mixes what is his own and what concerns other people. He even gives advice on the work of the Soviets. In general, he is trying to teach us how we should live.

Reagan says "We ask ourselves: are we entering a truly new phase in East-West relations?" But I will ask "What is America doing for that?" We stress that the disputes on the subject whose system is better should be left for history to judge. But we are now proposing that an effort be immediately started to improve our relations and search for the elimination of the threat of nuclear and other war. This is our new political thinking, which runs against the obviously old, political thinking of yesteryear in the White House.

An example of that is Reagan's dictum that the states do not agree with one another not because they are armed, they are armed because they do not agree with one another on highly important issues of human life and freedom. This is a primitive approach. It follows from it that if someone disagrees with a person, he is supposed to prove his rightfulness in a dispute with the help of his fists. But there is another type of conduct for those who disagree. They can get agreement to behave themselves in a civilized manner and argue using words rather than using fists to win an argument. Hence, we are saying: Let us take up the main thing in our relations, let us lower and in general, perhaps, eliminate the level of military confrontation. The U.S. President's speech does not accord with the spirit of the times and requirements of the epoch, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed in conclusion.

Plane Buzzes Aeroflot Jet

LD271246 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — During an Aeroflot flight from Moscow to New York August 27 a U.S. Air

Force fighter flew within a dangerously short distance from our airliner in the area of New York's Kennedy Airport, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R, said at a briefing here today.

As the plane was descending on its approach to the airport, the crew noticed a fighter plane flying at the same altitude on a head-on course. The fighter then veered to the left at a high speed and passed at a distance of 50 to 100 meters from the starboard of the airliner. The passengers in the airliner witnessed that very dangerous maneuver, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Right after the landing an official from the Aeroflot office in New York made a representation to the local aviation authorities in conjunction with the incident and demanded an inquiry into the case. Specifically, he requested a copy of the tape containing the recording of exchanges between our airliner and the traffic control service of JFK airport at the moment of plane's approach.

Despite repeated requests made by Aeroflot officials, they received a verbal answer from the American side only late August 25 alleging that no other aircraft apart from the Aeroflot airline had been sighted at the mentioned time at the mentioned altitude. As to the tape recording, Federal Aviation Administration officials declined to make it available to Soviet representatives explaining their refusal by a ban of the State Department.

The Soviet Union's Embassy in Washington lodged a resolute protest with the U.S. Department of State August 26 over that unprecedented and provocative incident. The protest said, in part, that the Soviet side demanded a comprehensive and careful investigation of all circumstances of the case. We expect the American side to inform us of the results of the investigation into the incident — an investigation in which Soviet specialists are prepared to cooperate. The Soviet side also proceeds from the premise that American authorities will take the necessary measures ruling out the possibility of such incidents in the future and guaranteeing the safety of Aeroflot's flights in the American air space, Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasized.

Reporters To See Trial

LD271236 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — The trial of West German citizen Mathias Rust will be held September 2-4 at the conference hall of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R, said at a briefing here today. 25 foreign correspondents will be allowed to attend the trial. The reporters admitted to a court session will be allowed to take photographs over a period of five minutes after the session's opening.

Supports Cambodian Program

LD271320 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea today came up with a new important political document — a programme for national reconciliation, which expresses readiness to meet with representatives of the opposing groups, but without Pol Pot and his most devoted supporters, to discuss it, said Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate.

He told a briefing here today that the Kampuchean Government called upon all patriotic Khmer elements outside the country to return to the homeland and take part as its full-fledged citizens in building independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea that maintains good relations with the neighbouring states.

In our opinion, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, this programme will help move towards concord among all patriotic national forces of Kampuchea in the interests of the Kampuchean people, of establishing goodneighbourliness and cooperation in South-East Asia.

United States & Canada

Urkatenko Views Reagan Speech

LD271038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Washington, 27 Aug (TASS) — TASS correspondent Nikolay Urkatenko reports:

The speech made by President Reagan in Los Angeles on Wednesday was advertised in advance by the White House as "a broad review and analysis of the history and current state of East-West relations, primarily those between the United States and the Soviet Union, and also of the prospects for those relations." However, the President's speech was in essence a repetition of long-known foreign policy goals of the U.S. Administration.

Starting with an excursion into history, the head of the White House stated that following the Yalta conference—the decisions of which, Reagan asserted, were not fulfilled by the Soviet Union—"the great powers entered the era of cold war." Meanwhile, not a word was said about the fact that the initiative for unleashing the "cold war" and its elevation, through the Truman Doctrine, to the rank of state policy, belonged to the United States, and that U.S. leaders repeatedly considered a "preventive strike" against the Soviet Union. These intentions were reflected, in particular, in the "dropshot" plan, which envisaged inflicting nuclear blows against all the major centers of the Soviet Union.

In the speech it was claimed that for 40 years after the Yalta conference, the United States had thought about nothing other than "defending democratic reforms and human rights, and promoting prosperity and freedom throughout the world." It turns out that both the U.S. war against the peoples of Indochina and the intervention against the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Cuba, Grenada, as well as the undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua have to be understood within this framework. It is noteworthy that the period of the seventies, that is, of the relaxation of international tension, was described by the head of the White House as "the collapse of U.S. foreign policy," which the present administration "has rectified" through an unprecedented buildup in armaments.

Switching to the present world situation, the President said opportunities had now appeared to improve the international climate and that they "must not be missed." The United States, he said, is striving "not simply for arms control but for arms reduction," and can "conclude an agreement on medium-range nuclear missiles in the very near future." However, Reagan stressed that on the way to reaching this agreement "certain matters have to be settled," which he claimed had arisen because of the Soviet stand, since it, as the President put it, had forwarded the demand regarding the FRG "Pershing-1A" missiles at the last minute. It is well known that the Soviet Union, as in favor as it is of a genuine "global double-zero option," is insisting on the inclusion in the agreement being drawn up not of the 72 missiles in the hands of the FRG, but their nuclear warheads that belong to the United States.

Reagan said that "we must also move immediately toward the aim we agreed with Mr Gorbachev in Reykjavik last fall, toward a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear forces. These would be great achievements." But at the same time, Reagan again proclaimed adherence to the "Strategic Defense Initiative," according to which, as is known, it is planned to deploy space strike systems, which cannot fail to undermine the possibilities for strategic arms reduction.

As far as the general aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are concerned, while expressing wishes for their improvement, the President advanced a whole series of conditions and claims, going as far as demanding that the USSR radically alter its foreign and domestic policies. The section of the speech devoted to this theme abounds in expressions such as "the Soviet Union must" and "the Soviet Union is obliged." Are such demands becoming for the head of an administration smeared from head to foot in the mud of Irangate and that has repeatedly been caught violating the country's Constitution and a number of U.S. laws?

This question arises: What should the United States itself do to improve Soviet-U.S. relations? Absolutely nothing. It follows from the speech: everything the United States is doing is correct, and it will continue along its former cause. The United States adherence to the Truman Doctrine, which is at the foundations of today's policy of neoglobalism, was emphasized time and again in the speech. Also reaffirmed was the United States' intention to continue interfering in the affairs of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and other countries on the pretext of "supporting the struggle of peoples for freedom and democracy."

Third Chautauqua Conference Convenes

Includes 'Sharp' Exchange

LD252017 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Chautauqua (state of New York) August 25 TASS — Special correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

A round table discussion of the freedom of the press and its responsibility for shaping public opinion became the main event of the first day of the 3rd conference of the Soviet and American public.

Taking part in the discussion were the head of the Washington Bureau of the *Newsweek* weekly Robert Cullen, the *Izvestiya* political commentator Aleksandr Bovin, commentator of the USSR State Committee for Broadcasting and Television Vladimir Pozner and the former Moscow correspondent of the magazine *U.S. News and World Report* Nicholas Daniloff.

As a result of a sharp exchange of views the overwhelming majority of those present in the hall arrived at a common denominator: It is time to abandon stereotypes

in portraying one another. Restructuring and openness should apply also to Americans who are expecting of their own mass media truth about the Soviet Union, the life of its people, about the important processes which are now taking place in the Soviet Union. It is time to search for a common tongue or we will not survive on this earth.

The remarks made by Tod Levinsoll, a USIA staffer who was unexpectedly named among the participants in the discussion, sounded in dissonance to the prevailing mood and the desire to find ways and means of overcoming the existing mistrust. He alleged that the USSR was poisoning the Soviet-American dialogue. As to the American press, according to him it writes about the USSR the truth and only the truth.

His place at the microphone was taken by a young woman, Dapy Sorti-Allal from Maryland. She had difficulty controlling her indignation when she said that from the time she had learned to read, started watching television and listening to the radio she had learned and seen very little of a positive nature about the Soviet Union. She said she had received limited information about the USSR from the so-called American "free press" and also from the USIA government agency, represented here by Mr. Levinsoll, which so zealously champions truth. "That is why I want to ask journalists: What does the press intend to do to set the situation right?", she queried.

"The fact that we have gathered here precisely shows that we want to do something about this", responded Aleksandr Bovin. He recalled that some twenty novels by modern American writers were annually published in the USSR, that several modern American films were annually shown in the country and that Soviet theatres were staging plays by modern American playwrights. He called for an expansion of the Soviet-American dialogue, for a deeper familiarisation of Americans with Soviet culture and art.

When responding to the same question Robert Cullen supported the idea of greater contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union but also said he could not even imagine the American media ever reconsidering its approach to covering the Soviet scene. Why? According to him the essence of news reporting is reporting negative phenomena.

Covers Current Relations

LD262219 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Chautauqua August 26 TASS — TASS special correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

"Present-day Soviet-American relations" is the subject of the plenary meeting of the second working day of the third conference of the Soviet and American public which is under way here. The meeting was addressed by Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Senior Director of the European and Soviet Affairs Department of the National Security Council Fritz Ermarth.

Having stated that the United States and the USSR are divided by fundamental contradictions, he did not take trouble to start searching some ways to overcome them or to find possible points of contact. Having concentrated his attention on "hot points" of the world, Fritz Ermarth declared that all conflicts were the doing of Moscow and that the Soviet Union, he said, is a destabilising factor of international security.

The meeting was addressed by Oleg Sokolov, minister-counsellor of the USSR's Embassy in the United States. He set forth the USSR's clearcut platform for establishing a system of international security, the main element of it being the programme of full destruction of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

"The need of new thinking in the nuclear and space era is not just a political slogan," he said. "This is an insistent call for common sense, for a new page to be turned in international relations, which must be turned if we do not want the current page to become the last one in the history of mankind."

The Afghan problem was touched upon in the course of the meeting and a possibility of its settlement was discussed. Member of the Soviet delegation Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov underlined that the USSR wanted to see neighbouring Afghanistan a peaceful, independent, sovereign and non-aligned state, and welcomed all attempts to have national reconciliation. He said that the United States waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan was the main obstacle to the early settlement of the problem.

'Major Events' 27 Aug

LD271643 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Chautauqua August 27 TASS — By TASS correspondent Igor Makurin:

The third day of work of the third conference of Soviet and American public in Chautauqua was packed with major events.

Journalists, participants in the debates and spectators hardly had any time to move from one venue to another in various parts of the town.

The round-table discussion evoked the greatest interest. Its subject was: How to achieve arms control?

The first to speak was Charles Thomas, deputy assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs. His objective seemed to be to convince the audience that the U.S. was seeking a constructive dialogue at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and was undertaking all necessary efforts to achieve an early agreement with the Soviet Union.

At that, he avoided giving specific examples of American activity.

Thomas tried to prove that arms control was complicated by verification problems which he described as the chief obstacle in the way of progress at the talks.

Soviet spokesman, Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov dismissed his arguing. He said the Soviet Union, taking into account the scope of disarmament measures affecting the most sensitive aspects of national security, took a decision to press for the toughest verification system, providing for international control including on-site inspection without right of refusal.

As an example of such verification procedures, he mentioned the visit by Western representatives to a nuclear test site in the Semipalatinsk area.

"Regrettably," he said, "the U.S. Administration does not allow Soviet representatives to visit a nuclear test site in Nevada. Experience over the past years shows that there is verification for the sake of propaganda and there is real and permanent control."

The issue of President Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" was just as heatly [as received] debated. The advocate of SDI, Richard Joseph, who is a deputy head of the Strategic Defence Initiative organization, sought to bring home to the audience the idea that SDI would harm no-one, that it was merely a defensive, rather than offensive system.

The Soviet representatives Academician Roald Sagdeyev, Nikolay Chervov and Vitaliy Churkin cited specific examples and facts to show that any "space shield" could be easily turned into a "space sword" and that the U.S. was masking by its juggling with words the aspiration to place nuclear weapons in outer space and gain military superiority through space, thus creating opportunities for making a first nuclear strike with impunity.

The debate was resumed following President Reagan's speech in Los Angeles, which was shown on television. The speech left an unpleasant aftertaste in most of the viewers.

They came to a microphone and, before asking their questions to the participants in the debates, apologized to the Soviet guests for the confrontational language of the presidential statement.

The discussion of trade and business contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union was an interesting event of the day. The prevailing opinion was that the future of American-Soviet relations was not in confrontation, but in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

John Crystal, chairman of the board of the Bankers Trust of Iowa, noted that the American business community favoured the earliest normalization and further development of Soviet-American trade which he described as a major element in the overall process of stabilizing the international situation.

He favoured the immediate elimination if discriminatory restrictions on trading with the Soviet Union.

Shishlin Comments on Talk

LD272254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Aug 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Lobachenko video report]

[Text] In the health resort town of Chautauqua, New York the representative Soviet-U.S. meeting is continuing.

What is important and what makes Chautauqua different from other meetings of this kind is that talks are being held here by both prominent official figures and the representatives of the public of the two countries. Thus, both political and public diplomacy blend. The Chatauqua spirit has become obvious after the first days of the work of the conference: Mutual understanding and the wish to improve our relations predominate in all personal contacts between American and Soviet people. The majority of speeches by official representatives of both countries are also entirely in the spirit of Chautauqua, even though during the discussion there are quite often strong clashes. This, however, does not prevent one from considering them very useful.

At the same time a few addresses by U.S. officials, couched in the tone of old prejudices and new anti-Soviet cliches, with sharp attacks on the policy of restructuring and glasnost in the Soviet Union, were a manifest dissonance both with the spirit of Chautauqua and the striving toward improving our ties. Yesterday's speech by the President in California showed that these were by no means their personal views.

[Video shows Shishlin at conference][Begin Shishlin recording] One can put it as follows: If you want to go forward and you look behind you — you look into the past — you will of course stumble. For this reason, one cannot believe that accusations, counteraccusations will create a favorable enough climate for one to be able to come firmly to an agreement. Soberness in assessments — yes! Recognition of reality — yes! But, by no means in accordance with the principle of teaching one another. Now is the time for compromises, reasonable compromises that would include the interests both of the Soviet Union and of the United States and of all mankind. [end recording]

The Soviet-U.S. meeting in Chautauqua is continuing, just as the sincere efforts by the U.S. public to develop and strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union are continuing. Here, too, just as in the understanding of the importance of our relations for the survial of mankind, the majority of Americans are manifestly ahead of the present administration.

U.S. Congress Delegates Arrive

Izrael Greets Group

LD270949 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — A delegation of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the U.S.S.R. The delegation headed by Rep. Claude Pepper, the committee's chairman, includes Rep. Tony Hall, Rep. Gerry Sikorski, Rep. Butler Derrick, Rep. Alan Wheat and Rep. Bart Gordon.

At the airport the delegation was greeted by Yuriy Izrael, vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

Arbatov Meets Delegates

LD271652 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 27 TASS — A meeting with a delegation from the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, led by the Committee chairman, Claude Pepper, was held at the Ministry for Foreign Trade of the USSR today.

The two sides considered the present state and prospects of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States.

The visitors met at the Institute for U.S. and Canada under the Soviet Academy of Sciences with the institute director, Academician Georgiy Arbatov.

Northeast Asia

Japan's Kuranari Cancels Travel Plans

LD261956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] In Japan today the newspaper *Tokyo Simbun* reported that Foreign Minister Kuranari has decided to cancel an inspection of the so-called Northern Territories which was planned to take place at the beginning of September. The newspaper believes that the minister hastily abandoned this action inasmuch as it would provoke even greater irritation on the part of the Soviet Union. It is supposed, *Tokyo Shimbun* notes, that the minister intends to undertake efforts now toward a settlement of relations with the USSR. In this connection a possible reaction by the Soviet side to Kuranari's present signal is arousing interest.

It must be said that the Soviet Union is sincerely striving toward the establishment of goodneighborly relations with Japan. However, as regards Kuranari's signal, clarifications were required, and so today a TASS correspondent turned to the Japanese Foreign Ministry with a question about press reports on the cancelation of minister Kuranari's planned trip to the area of the southern islands of the Kuriles ridge. A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated: The report in the newspapers regarding Foreign Ministry misgivings that under present conditions the trip by the foreign minister to inspect the Northern Territories would lead to an even greater worsening of Japanese-Soviet relations is based on speculation. A number of foreign ministers have previously made such trips. The foreign minister, as before, is planning to make such a trip.

So the commentary in the *Tokyo Shimbun* was patently premature, and hasty.

JSP Delegation USSR Trip Reported

OW260451 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] A delegation of the special committee on Japan-USSR relations of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] is currently visiting the Soviet Union. The visit began on 23 August. The delegation is led by Toshiharu Okada, JSP vice chairman, chairman of the committee, and member of the House of Representatives.

The delegation arrived at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee under the CPSU-JSP exchange program. It will attend talks to be held at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Executive Committee of the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the USSR.

The delegation will visit a series of academic research organizations including the World Economics and International Relations Institute and the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

It will also visit Minsk for first-hand Information on perestroyka.

U.S. SR-71 Violates DPRK Airspace

LD271515 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 TASS — The flight of a super-high-speed plane SR-71 of the USAF Strategic Reconnaissance Service over the republic's territorial waters in the area east of the city of Kosong was the tenth violation of the air space of People's Korea, Korean Central News Agency reports.

The agency's report says that the USA must stop such provocative actions interfering with detente on the Korean peninsula.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Situation in Philippines Reported

LD281028 Moscow TASS in English 1008 GMT 28 Aug 87

["Situation in the Philippines" — TASS headline]

[Text] Manila August 28 TASS — Government troops gradually establish control over areas that were captured

by mutineers. [sentence as received] Already now individual groups of mutineers begin to surrender to the authorities, announced Fidel Ramos, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces.

This is the fifth mutiny spearheaded against the government of Corazon Aquino since her advent to power in 1986.

The coup attempt was organized by a group of officers led by Colonel Gregorio Honasan who is notorious for his close connections with the now Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, former minister of national defence.

About 800 servicemen are taking part in combat actions on the side of mutineers. According to the latest data, 29 people were killed and 91 wounded during armed clashes between government troops and mutineers.

During the coup attempt mutineers opened fire on civilian persons as well. Corazon Aquino's only son was seriously wounded and his three bodyguards were killed.

At present the focus of mutiny in the area of the presidential palace has been quelled but the situation in the city remains tense.

Mutineers have been dislodged from the territory of Villamor Air Base near Manila but continue to hold out at Olivas Base located in Pampanga Province. They cut off traffic on the highway linking Manila with the north of Luzon Island.

Reports are coming in on mutinies in the second largest Philippine city, Cebu, and on Mindanao Island.

A group of officers involved in the mutiny made a statement on television maintaining that troops under their command were in control of seven out of 13 economico-administrative districts of the country.

They state that the present political and military leadership of the country "has failed to justify the people's hopes".

According to the latest reports, government troops already reasserted control over the television centre which had been captured by mutineers.

Gregorio Honasan, the leader of the mutineers, held a press conference at Camp Aguinaldo, stating that the mutiny was directed not against the president but against military leadership which, he said, was in need of reorganization. At a session of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Congress, urgently convened today, deputies most strongly condemned the coup attempt and voiced full support for President Corazon Aquino and her government.

According to reports from Hawaii, former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos maintains that the coup attempt proved an utter surprise to him.

At the same time in an ABC TV interview he voiced readiness to assume the presidency in the Philippines if the U.S. Government agreed to that.

The U.S. Embassy in Manila has circulated President Reagan's statement condemning the coup attempt and speaking of U.S. full support for President Aquino.

It has been announced in the capital that the international and domestic airports are closed for the time being.

Attempt Backs U.S. Goals

LD281059 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] In the early hours of 28 August, a group of military men tried to stage a coup in the Philippines. Aleksandr Pogodin gives these details:

The information coming from the Philippines is scrappy and often contradictory. Nevertheless, it's unquestionable that the situation is very complicated and grave there. Dozens killed and hundreds injured; battles in the densely populated quarters of Manila; armed clashes in other regions — all these facts speak for themselves.

It's hard so far to give a definite answer to the question who stands behind the rebels and what their genuine aims are. One cannot treat in earnest the AP news agency's claim that the takeover attempt is an action undertaken by idealistic and patriotically minded officers. As experience shows, actions of this kind are never accidental. They are planned in advance and are beneficial to someone.

The new, far from the first attempt to overthrow President Corazon Aquino naturally meets the interests of those circles in the Philippines that oppose her course to the holding of social reform and the attainment of national reconciliation. There are also forces outside the country refusing to accept her orientation to independent policy catering to the national interest. This policy is reflected, in particular, in steps aimed at promoting security in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean and in the intention to declare the country's territory closed for nuclear weapons. It is reflected in plans to reconsider the question about American military presence on the Philippines. It's hardly coincidence that the coup attempt was timed to the discussion at the Philippine congress of the plan to set up a nuclear free zone on the Philippines, so much opposed by the United States.

I wouldn't like to sound categorical, writes Aleksandr Pogodin, but the facts themselves make us come to the conclusion that the coup attempt objectively conforms with the imperialist and neoglobalist aims of the United States, that has long been in the habit of regarding the Philippines as its domain. Washington, it seems, is still reluctant to give up its habit.

Gen Ramos on Quelling Coup

LD281120 Moscow TASS in English 0359 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 28 TASS — The rebel forces, which launched a military coup attempt here today, have seized and keep holding a part of Manila's major military base Camp Aguinaldo, where the General Staff of the national Armed Forces had headquartered until now, an official spokesman for the Armed Forces loyal to the government reported in his radio speech.

In view of this, General Fidel Ramos, chief of the General Staff who now leads the operation to deal with the coup attempt, was forced to move his staff to the nearby base Camp-Krame.

The rebels also keep under their control a part of the headquarters of the country's air force at the Philippine airforce base Villamor. Fighting keeps raging in a Manila suburb, where mutineers seized the building of a state television station,*Reuter* reports.

But the site of the presidential palace is under the control of the forces loyal to the government, according to available reports.

In his radio speech the spokesman for the Armed Forces also informed Filipinos that according to the information in his possession the coup attempt was staged by a group of junior officers under the command of Colonel Gregorio Honasan. They have currently barricaded themselves at the Camp Aguinaldo base.

Aquino on Coup Attempt

LD281111 Moscow TASS in English 0001 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Manila August 28 TASS — The Philippine Armed Forces loyal to the Philippine Government have repulsed an attempt of the military coup last night, the Philippine President Corazon Aquino announced over the radio today. "I'd like to tell our people that first of all I am all right and (Armed Forces chief) General Fidel Ramos is on top of the situation. In a few hours we can resolve this", Aquino said.

She went on the radio shortly before five in the morning local time, in other words, nearly four hours after the rebels undertook the action.

According to the latest reports, the rebels have left Malacanang, but gunfire continues on the outskirts of Manila where the headquarters of the state-controlled T.V. company seized by the rebels is situated.

Aquino's Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno reported that Mrs. Aquino had put off her planned visit to provinces of Central Luzon. Classes have been cancelled at all Manila's educational establishments.

Near East & South Asia

U.S. Navy Landing Ship Enters Gulf

LD271834 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Washington August 27 TASS — A special landing ship of the U.S. Navy, the Saint Louis, has entered the Persian Gulf. A Pentagon spokesman said today that this ship with a displacement of 10,000 tons has on board two small mine sweepers and two fast landing boats.

It is noteworthy that the landing boats which were brought by the Saint Louis on Tuesday are used by commando units trained in intelligence-gathering, sabotage and infiltration of the enemy's rear.

There are now 41 American naval ships with about 20,000 men on board in the Persian Gulf.

Biryukova Meets Syrian Ba'th Group

LD262332 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 26 TASS — Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandra Biryukova met today with a delegation of women activists of Syria's Arab Socialist Renaissance Party (Ba'th) led by member of the Ba'th Central Committee Hiyam Duwaykhi, in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was briefed on the course of reorganization in the Soviet Union and the CPSU's efforts to improve significantly the conditions of work and life of Soviet women and raise further their role in all spheres of social life.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, characteristic of relations between the CPSU and Ba'th, the USSR and Syria.

Shenin Delegation Returns From Syria

PM270922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by O.S. Shenin, first secretary of Khakass CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow 24 August after visiting Syria under the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Commentary on India-Sri Lanka Accord

BK271214 Moscow International Service in Tamil 1400 GMT 26 Aug 87

[Yuriy Kirichatiy commentary]

[Text] Almost a month has elapsed since the signing of the India-Sri Lanka accord on ending the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. What has been done in the past weeks?

Delhi feels that the accord signed in Colombo is being successfully implemented, although there are still certain issues to be resolved. It was possible to stop the bloody war. The Sri Lankan people have resumed their peaceful, constructive work. Political observers in Delhi say that this is most significant.

Speaking in Parliament a few days ago, Natwar Singh, the Indian minister of state for external affairs, pointed out that the India-Sri Lanka accord has brought peace to Sri Lanka.

Within the purview of the solution to end the ethnic conflict, the Sri Lankan Government has devised elaborate constructive measures with a view to improving the situation in the affected areas, and the administration has been implementing it. Food, medicines, and building materials are being brought to the places in the northern and eastern parts of the country which had been experiencing fierce fighting until recently. Many damaged highways and communication lines have been repaired. The Tamils who were forced to flee their motherland are now returning to their homes. The government provides them with necessary assistance. In brief, the situation has been improving. Therefore, a vast majority of the people supports the India-Sri Lanka accord. Local newspapers have reported that besides ending the ethnic conflict, this accord has also given birth to covetous conspiracies. Imperialist circles, including the United States, have made arrangements for (?this sort of) conspiracies in Sri Lanka. The United States, which tried to exploit the events in Sri Lanka, planned to take the strategically important Trincomalee port (?under its control). Pentagon maps show Trincomalee as a convenient port to U.S. warships. The popular U.S. right-wing Heritage Foundation calls upon Washington to do what's necessary to protect U.S. interests in Sri Lanka. This is not by chance. The Heritage Foundation has expressed total dissatisfaction over the accord reached between Delhi and Colombo on disallowing Trincomalee to be used as a foreign base and limiting and supervising the (?activities) of the Voice of America in Sri Lanka. The accord also provides for rejecting the assistance of the military advisers of Pakistan and Israel who worked in collusion with the Pentagon and CIA. This was also disliked by Sri Lanka's adversaries. They try to frighten the people by saying that there is danger from India. Various silly rumors and fabricated lies are being spread about the presence of the Indian peace-keeping force. Those who wish to incite the ethnic conflict again in Sri Lanka are blind to the fact that the peace-keeping forces are in Sri Lanka by request of the Sri Lankan Government, following the provisions of the accord. The Indian peace-keeping force obeys the Sri Lankan president, and it will be withdrawn immediately on orders from the Sri Lankan leaders.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Yazov See's Off Mozambique's Chipande

LD280748 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — General of the Army Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left Moscow today at the close of his official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of General of the Army Dmitriy Yazov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR.

At the airport the guest was seen off by Dmitriy Yazov, by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR — first deputy minister of defence of the USSR, and by other officials.

Further on CPSU Delegation in Benin

Received by Kerekou

PM251433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] Cotonou, 24 Aug — Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party [PRPB] Central Committee and president of Benin, today received a CPSU delegation headed by N.F. Tatarchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kalinin CPSU Obkom, which is visiting here. There was a friendly conversation which was frank [otkrovennyy] and businesslike in character. Questions of interparty ties were discussed and the mutual striving to further strengthen them was expressed.

The CPSU delegation informed the leader of the PRPB and the Benin state about the progress of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums in accelerating the USSR's socioeconomic development. M. Kerekou described in turn how the tasks of building the PRPB and developing the national economy are being resolved in Benin. He expressed a high appreciation of the Soviet Union's contribution to the cause of consolidating universal peace, disarmament, and the relaxation of international tension.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD251034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0528 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Cotonou, 25 Aug (TASS) — The visit to the People's Republic of Benin of a CPSU delegation headed by Tatarchuk, first secretary of the Kalinin Obkom has come to an end. The delegation was here at the invitation of the PRPB Central Committee .

Speaking at the final meeting in Cotonou, Gnindehou, Gomina, and Degla, members of the PRPB Central Committee Politburo, noted the usefulness of the exchanges of views on a wide range of issues. The CPSU is bearing aloft the banner of Great October on whose path Benin has also embarked, stated Degla, member of the PRPB Central Committee Politburo. The USSR's success in various spheres he pointed out, testifies to the correctness of that choice. It is a source of inspiration to us.

During the meeting the delegation gave the PRPB leadership a gift from the CPSU — a library of social and political literature amounting to 3,500 books. Accepting the gift, Gnindehou, member of the PRPB Central Committee Politburo, gave an assurance that the party leadership will endeavor to expand Marxist-Leninist thought throughout Benin. We are pleased to learn, he said, that in building a socialist society we can count on the support of great Lenin's party.

During the visit there was discussion with the PRPB leadership on problems of party construction, ideological work, the social and economic policies of the parties, and the current international situation. The CPSU delegation visited a number of the republic's industrial sites.

West Europe

IZVESTIYA on Kohl Press Statement

PM280955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Chancellor Clarifies Position"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Aug — FRG Chancellor H. Kohl has given a press conference here devoted to a number of topical political issues.

He paid considerable attention to his government's position on the question of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles armed with U.S. nuclear warheads. As is well known, the refusal of Washington and Bonn to include these nuclear missile systems in a Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles has become the main obstacle to the conclusion of such an agreement. The chancellor reaffirmed that these missiles armed with nuclear warheads "have not been and cannot be the subject of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva."

Furthermore, he tried to shift the blame for the possible failure of those talks from the FRG to the USSR. In so doing, H. Kohl stated that the USSR's demand for the elimination of the Pershing-1A's with nuclear warheads is "unjustified" and "represents an artificial obstacle to the conclusion of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles." It is common knowledge, however, that the Soviet Union has never demanded the inclusion of the Pershing-1A's in the Geneva talks. The question at issue is of the nuclear warheads which are intended for these missiles but which belong to the United States and, therefore, must be included in an accord.

Clearly taking account of the world public's mood, the chancellor in his statement did not exclude the possibility that in the future the FRG would refrain from modernizing the Pershing-1A's and would eliminate them. However, he linked this possible move to a whole series of prior conditions and stressed that Bonn would take that step only after the final elimination of the Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

H. Kohl went on to dwell on the significance of the forthcoming visit to the FRG by E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman , which he viewed as an "important event." This visit, the chancellor noted, may give new impetus to relations between the FRG and the GDR. In this regard, H. Kohl declared Bonn's intention to develop dialogue and deepen multilateral cooperation with all the Warsaw Pact member countries.

During the press conference the chancellor announced Bonn's decision to nominate M. Woerner, the current FRG defense minister, as candidate for the post of secretary general of NATO to succeed Lord Carrington. With this aim in mind, the FRG has already begun consultations with its NATO allies. As political circles here are noting, this step demonstrates Bonn's desire to increase the FRG's influence within the North Atlantic alliance still further.

Criticizing Bonn's position on the Pershing-1A question as set out by H. Kohl, the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] press bulletin *Parlamentarisch-Politischer Pressedienst* points to the statement by SPD chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, who stressed at a press conference in Bonn today that in his party's view, the best decision would be the rapid and unconditional elimination of these missiles.

Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group, noted that the chancellor's statement on the missiles contains "a number of prior conditions whose scale is difficult to predict."

Even after H. Kohl's statement, the Social Democrats did not drop their demand for an emergency session in the Bundestag on this problem.

Reaction in FRG Reported

LD271656 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 27 TASS — Reaction was varied in West Germany to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's yesterday's press conference at which he formulated Bonn's stand on the Pershing-1A missiles which have become the main obstacle to a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of all medium- and shorter-range missiles.

At the time when the Bonn ruling circles and the press that is close to them unconditionally welcome the chancellor's statement members of the leading opposition party, the SDP, are restrained and critical in their attitude to it.

While describing Kohl's statement as "certain progress" the chairman of the SPD Hans-Jochen Vogel pointed out at the same time that the chancellor's promise not to modernise the Pershing-1A missiles early in the 1990s and eliminate them was unjustifiably made dependent by him on a multitude of preliminary conditions. Neither was it clear whether Kohl made this statement on behalf of the government or on his own behalf.

The Social Democrats insist that an urgent meeting of the Bundestag be held next week as was proposed by them to discuss the government's stand on the question of the Pershing-1A missiles. This was stated yesterday evening by the Federal Secretary of the SPD Anke Fuchs. She noted that influential quarters in Strauss's CSU Party were still opposed to the FRG's renunciation of these missiles.

Attention is drawn to this also by the Bonn newspaper *General Anzeiger*. "The CSU and a part of the CDU", the paper writes, "have always demanded of the Soviet Union concessions for the FRG's abandoning of the Pershings, that is a reduciton of tactical missiles and conventional armaments". The Mainz *Algemaine Zeitung* also doubts whether Strauss's party will follow Kohl since its Secretary General Tandler had just stated in the *Bayernkurier* that the Pershing-1A missiles should not be given up.

Chairmen of all the 17 branch trade unions of the Association of German Trade Unions demanded an unconditional and immediate abandoning of the Pershings by the FRG. In their opinion the Soviet-American talks should not be torpedoed through the FRG's fault. According to a poll conducted by the *Welt Der Arbeit* weekly, representatives of the trade unions believe that all the 72 missiles of this type with their nuclear warheads should be taken into account at these talks. "A zero is a zero for both sides", it was stressed in particular by Franz Steinbkueler, chairman of the Metal Workers' Union.

SED-SDP Document on Security Noted

LD272102 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Bonn August 27 TASS — The ideological struggle between the opposite socio-political systems should not obstruct the attainment of the main aim — joint security. This conclusion was reached after working for more than two years by a commission of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. At a press conference here today the commission presented its jointly drafted document — "Ideological Struggle and Joint Security".

The document notes the pressing need of departing from confrontation and returning to the promising policy of peaceful coexistence. "A drastic turn in international relations, a policy of strengthening peace, dialogue, disarmament, compromise and reviving detente is a demand of the time", the document says.

More and more people in the East and the West realise that peace and security for a lengthy period of time can be strengthened not by perfecting military hardware but only by way of vigorous political actions. "Not the quality of armaments but the quality of policy is the decisive factor in strengthening security", it is noted in the joint document of the SDPG and SUPG.

Italy May Send Ships to Gulf

LD271920 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Rome August 27 TASS — The Italian Government has decided to send minesweepers to the Persian Gulf if the United Nations call for a cease-fire between Iraq and Iran is not heeded shortly.

Defence Minister Valerio Zanone announced today after a meeting of the Council of Ministers in Rome that the sending of the naval ships could be effected "in the coming weeks, if not days". Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti added that in the course of the four-hour meeting the members of the cabinet had decided to give preference to diplomatic measures to solve the crisis situation in the Persian Gulf area and to send ships only if they fail.

A report by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti on the situation in the Persian Gulf and on Italy's policy in that region was unanimously approved at the meeting of the Council of Ministers. "Italy fully supports the initiative of the United Nations Security Council directed at stopping the war between Iran and Iraq", the report says. "Nevertheless, 38 days have already passed since the adoption of the Security Council resolution but hostilities still continue. Obviously, the wait for this initiative's results cannot be a long one".

ANSA Agency reports that members of the Italian Council of Ministers have unanimously declared for a coordination of the efforts of European countries to ensure freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. Italy holds that both in the United Nations and in the West European institutes it is necessary to study the question of the escorting of merchant ships in the Gulf and the clearing of its waters of mines. It is stressed in Andreotti's report that Italy wants to preserve "friendly and honest" relations with Iran and Iraq. Whatever the case, the report says, Italy's decisions on the Persian Gulf problem will be adopted "proceeding from respect for the sovereignty of all countries in the region".

Latin America & Caribbean

Nicaragua Protests Reagan Radio Address

LD270750 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] Managua August 27 TASS — The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sent a note of protest to U.S. State Secretary George Shultz in connection with a provocative radio message by U.S. President Reagan to the Somozists' counter-revolutionary radio station "Liberation".

Washington's policy is the chief hurdle to establishing a climate of confidence, peace and stability in Central America, the note points out. The U.S. President's unprecedented message to the contras is aimed at fanning up a civil war in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government expresses a strong protest to the United States

Administration over the speech by the head of the White House, which is designed to kindle an armed conflict in the region and thwart the agreements signed by the presidents of Central American states in Guatemala.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry demanded that Washington withdraw without delay any support for the hired formations and respect the Central American peoples' rights to self-determination, independence and the wish to live in peace and security.

Moscow TV Comments

LD271408 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Aug 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Igor Goranskiy commentary]

[Text] [Announcer] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent the U.S. Government a protest note in connection with President Reagan's provocative message to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries and the use of the mercenaries' radio station "Liberacion" for this purpose. Igor Goranskiy comments:

[Goranskiy] Hello, comrades. The U.S. President's unprecedented message to the contras is aimed at kindling civil war in Nicaragua, at aggravating the already explosive armed conflict in the region. The head of the White House, in his appeal via the radio station of the former Somozists, is negating the peace agreements signed on 7 August in Guatemala by the presidents of Central American countries. No one can now be in any doubt that the United States of America is the only country trying to hinder a peaceful solution to the conflict situation in the region, and this at a moment when specific ways are being envisaged to solve the acute problems.

A national reconciliation commission was recently formed in Nicaragua. It includes leaders of the Sandinist republic and representatives of the opposition. The commission will monitor the progress of the declared amnesty, the cease-fire, and observance of human and political liberties. All these conditions proceed from the Guatemala accord. The gambles on the mercenaries, on military force, with whose help Washington intends to overthrow the legitimate Sandinist revolutionary government of Nicaragua, is being condemned throughout the world. Opposition to this policy is also growing within the United States. This is demonstrated in particular in poll results: As *The New York Times* notes, after the testimony of Oliver North, the key figure in the Iran-Contras scandal, 49 percent of Americans came out against the continuation of financial aid to the mercenaries.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry note demands that Washington respect the rights of the Central American peoples to self-determination and their desire to live in peace.

U.S. Airfield on Easter Island Modernized

PM271528 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Springboard for the Pentagon"]

[Text] Lima — Chilean authorities and representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago have ceremonially opened the modernized Mataveri [as published] airfield on Easter Island. Its runways have been extended to nearly 4,000 meters. "No international airport in the world has such up-to-date equipment," Joel Kassmen [as published], science attache to the U.S. Embassy, boasted.

The official text of the agreement signed between Washington and Santiago back in August 1985 provides for the use of Mataveri in the event of emergency landings by shuttle spacecraft of the *Challenger* type. The Latin American press, however, believes that the true U.S. intentions go far beyond the bounds of this treaty, which probably contains secret articles applying not to NASA, but to the Pentagon.

An air bridgehead on Easter Island could serve the U.S. military in two ways. First, as a springboard for the Pentagon — a base for the deployment of strategic bomber aircraft — in the southern part of the Pacific, where the United States has difficulties in siting its nuclear arsenals because of the resolute opposition from the region's island states.

The second possible function of the militarization is the role of gendarme. The fall of reactionary military dictatorships in a whole series of South American states, the crumbling props of the Pinochet junta in Chile and the Paraguayan regime, the intensifying confrontation between the continent's democratic governments and imperialism over foreign debt problems, trade protectionism, and so forth are causing the White House keen concern. The pincers formed by Mataveri on the Pacific side and the Falkland (Malvinas) archipelago on the Atlantic side — the latter having been reinforced and turned into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" by Britain, the most devoted NATO ally of the United States — guarantee the Pentagon the opportunity to carry out a rapid armed intervention to "defend" U.S. interests and American monopolies.

...On the shores of Easter Island, famed for its archeological enigmas, hundreds of giant stone statues, the moai, have stood for centuries. They are a notable monument to our forebears' creative efforts. The Pentagon springboard of Mataveri could act as a kind of monument to efforts of a very different kind — U.S. attempts to create favorable conditions for waging large and small wars which could destroy the civilization created by mankind.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Addresses Pioneers' Gathering

PM281015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

["To the Ninth All-Union Pioneers Rali, ıt Artek"]

[Text] Dear children, esteemed guests to the gathering, and comrade young delegates. I am pleased to address you, namely in this way — a delegate is a very lofty title. Behind each one there are hundreds, thousands of comrades from the organizations who have selected and sent you to the gathering, expressing at the same time to you, their representatives, respect and trust. So through you I have a wonderful opportunity to address all pioneers of the country.

Such a conversation is very important now. Joining the ranks of your organization you make a solemn pledge of loyalty to Lenin and to the party. Let us think about its meaning. The party always seeks advice from Lenin and builds its policy and practical work on the basis of Lenin's ideas and plans. For us communists, Lenin's advice is also important for building personal life, an attitude toward work, toward people. When you become pioneers you make the first important step toward comprehending Lenin, his life and his struggle. You open up pages of genuine heroism linked with brave risk, courage, bravery, and great work. Gradually you will learn about Lenin's works, his ideas about socialist revolution, about the necessity of knowledge, genuine education, culture, about love for the homeland, and a caring attitude toward the past, you will learn about humanity, comradship, modesty and goodness, about internationalism, about respect for other peoples, cooperation with them, about developing socialism, and about the future of man and mankind.

The party hopes very much that these ideas will permeate into you, and that your specific deeds and actions will correspond to them. Lenin's ideas have laid the foundations for the construction of the socialist society in which we now live. To follow the word and work of Lenin today means above all to strengthen socialism. This is why I would like to tell you about that which is presently the main topic in the life of the party and all peoples: Restructuring.

To restructure life for the better, inserting more Leninism, and more socialism into our affairs — this is what the party is appealing for. We believe that you will become young fighters for restructuring. I think that it is important for each of you to understand today what is behind these words. Restructuring is a continuation of the October cause; the revolution continues, the front of restructuring is passing through every place where Soviet people are working, and also throughout the school, the pioneers' organization. This means that you pioneers, all together or individually, have to think seriously and ask if you are doing everything you possibly can and studying and working with total effort.

Much has to be restructured. To look more boldly for really, useful causes, and that which no one else has yet tried. Act energetically, firmly. We believe in you, and I hope that a new generation of true fighters for socialism and communism is growing. To be a fighter for the cause of restructuring means first of all to strengthen, by personal example, those norms of life and the style of studying and working for which the party appeals. Do not overlook a single section where even you children can strive toward changes for the better — the school you are studying in, in houses and yards where you live, in towns and villages where you are growing up — you can do a lot for the strengthening of humanity, sincerity in relations toward comrades, fellow countrymen, fellow villagers, old people, labor and war veterans, children from children's homes. It is essential that you are able to struggle also for the rights of your own organization, that you establish effective self-management, and that you give collective opinions more boldly on any questions of your life as pioneers. That is how you will learn in practice to live and work in conditions of socialist democracy, which is being spread among us on a broader basis.

Dear children! Young delegates! Together with the whole country the Pioneers' Organization is preparing to greet the motherland's jubilee — the 70th anniversary of October. We communists also wish to see you as the real inheritors of the gains of the revolution. May this be shown in your attitude to your studies, your concern for your comrades and for those who are weaker, in your work for the peoples' benefit, in your irreconcilability with everything that hampers the building of life to our Soviet standards. May your gift to the 70th anniversary of October be a consolidation of the ranks of the Pioneers' Organization, its solidarity with the Komsomol, the good frame of your deeds in every town and village, victories in studies, sport, and creativity. I want to call upon you, Pioneers of the 1980s, to preserve and hold high the Red Pioneers' Banner which is akin to the Red Banner of October; to study and preserve the history of those places, names, and biographies which are linked with October and the construction of socialism, with the struggle against the enemies of Soviet power, and with the defense of the motherland; to strengthen our international links in order that you Pioneers and your coevals abroad combine and rally together in common deeds and good sing-songs, and feel yourselves to be a part in an enormous integrated world.

A new society was and is being built by your fathers, grandfathers, and great-grandfathers. the baton is taken from them by the Komsomolists and following them you — today's Pioneers. There is no happier and better path than the path of struggle for a new and just world, for the sake of the people, and in the name of the people. Pioneers, be prepared for the struggle for the cause of the Communist Party!

M. Gorbachev.

Ligachev Speaks to Elektrostal Teachers
PM271501 Moscow UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Raise Active Fighters for Restructuring. Speech by Ye.K. Ligachev, Politburo Member and CPSU Central Committee Secretary, at the August Teachers' Conference in the City of Elektrostal"]

[Text] The city of Elektrostal near Moscow is a city of metallurgists and machine builders celebrated for its labor traditions and also famous for its experience in the general education and vocational training of young people. Its 17 schools, 4 vocational and technical schools, and 4 technical colleges have more than 20,000 students and over 1,000 teachers.

A conference of education and vocational and technical education workers was held here yesterday, attended by leaders of city and Moscow Oblast party, soviet, and economic organs and representatives of the public.

Taking part in the conference's work were Ye.K. Ligachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; V.K. Mesyats, CPSU Central Committee member and Moscow Obkom first secretary; Moscow Oblispolkom Chairman I.M. Cherepanov; and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department.

The problems of accelerating the pace of the implementation of reforms in the general educational, vocational and technical schools and the related tasks of party organizations, teacher collectives, and the city's educational establishments were discussed in detail and self-critically in the light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums. In their speeches A.Ye. Shabunik, gorkom first secretary, M.N. Rubanova, chief of the city Public Education Department, G.M. Sosin, director of the No 18 School, M.V. Nedopeka, director of the No 33 Rural Vocational and Technical School, Teacher V.V. Kostryukova, B.F. Borin, director of the "Elektrostal" Electrometallurgy Plant, and others analyzed in detail the specific experience and difficulties in implementing the school reform and suggested ways and measures for its further implementation.

Ye.K. Ligachev addressed the conference.

Esteemed Comrades!

It has become a sound tradition in our country to discuss school affairs at the end of each summer and to hold a kind of all-union conference of teachers, with the public taking part, and a broad review of the preparedness of Soviet general educational and vocational schools for the new academic year. The work of this year's pedagogical conferences is strongly influenced by the entire political and spiritual atmosphere of restructuring in which Soviet society is living today.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum summed up the party's work in the period since April 1985 and substantiated the need for and revealed the essence of the radical reform of the economy. The plenum emphasized that restructuring has won an ideological and moral victory. It has spread both widely and deeply. The process of the democratization of social life with a view to strengthening socialism is linked with the restructuring of the economy. This guarantees the success of the strategy of acceleration. Much importance in this context attaches to the recently adopted USSR Law on the State Enterprise. The Law on Cooperatives is being prepared. In this way, the political and legal basis is being created for the improvement of self-management in the sphere of material production and for bringing state and public principles closer together in management.

It is noteworthy that the reorganization of the structure of management is being combined with the introduction of a new economic management mechanism. Attempts were often made in the past to restructure the organs of management without changing the methods of management.

Significant changes have taken place in the composition of party and state leadership cadres. People whose state of health no longer allowed them to work with total effort have retired. Those who abused power and sullied by their unworthy actions their honor as Communists in leadership positions have been dismissed. Guarantees precluding even the possibility of breaches of socialist legality are being created in society, and a barrier has been erected against irresponsibility and embezzlement of the state, numerous instances of which occurred in the recent past.

In contrast with recent 5-year plan periods, the socioeconomic plans for the current 5-year plan are being fulfilled without any amendments of the targets. At the same time, however, as the current year has shown, the economy still lacks the due stability and rhythm.

Numerous hindrances and obstacles lie in the way of profound changes. The main ones are bureaucratism and leveling. These are antipodes of socialism and socialist democracy. They are created and supported by those who are steeped in bureaucratism, who prosper in the quagmire of leveling, and who can tolerate no radical changes in the tenor of life. Realizing that they will be unable to withstand the pressure of restructuring, these people are prepared to reduce everything to partial changes. Such a stance is not in line with the party's strategy and the Soviet people's interests. Only profound changes in productive forces and production relations, and resolute and consistent actions within the framework of developing socialism, are capable of leading our country to the forefront of the world economy.

Are there any guarantees that the planned reforms will be implemented in full, without distortions and deviations? Of course there are. The primary guarantee is the Communist Party's leading role in restructuring and the improvement of the style and methods of its activity. Reliable guarantees are also provided by the real

involvement of the broad people's masses in the process of acceleration through the deepening of democracy and self-management in society. The people led by the party — this is the decisive force of acceleration.

Another guarantee of success is the fact that the process of renewal is all-embracing and that the fundamental transformations extend to both base and superstructure and affect the economy, the political system, the social sphere, science, and culture.

Without such a comprehensive approach, any attempts to improve the state of affairs in any individual sphere of life would be doomed to failure. This can be seen in the case of education. It is well known that the elaboration and initial implementation of the school reform date back to the period prior to the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. At that time the reform was unable to gather the necessary pace and depth. This required a different social mood and different approaches toward the solution of pressing social problems. In other words, genuine school reform is possible only under conditions of profound social changes.

Being an integral part of the entire program for the renewal of Soviet society, the school reform must be implemented at preferential rates and must predetermine positive changes in other spheres of social life.

More than 50 million pupils and students are now attending schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, and VUZ's. Almost one-half of them will join the country's labor collectives in the current and the 13th 5-Year plans. Schools must prepare the future generation of patriots intellectually, morally, and psychologically for work in the new conditions — in conditions of spreading scientific and technical progress, global economic accountability [khozraschet], democratization, and broad self-management for the sake of the triumph of communist ideas.

II.

So what is the state of affairs in this most important sector? How is the reform of public education progressing today?

We can all see that the measures outlined by a whole series of CPSU Central Committee and government resolutions are yielding real results. There has been a marked increase in annual appropriations for public and vocational and technical education: State budget expenditure for these purposes increased from R22 billion in 1984 to R25 billion in 1986. The material base of schools, vocational and technical schools, and children's preschool institutions is being strengthened. Some 1.3 million positions for productive labor by school pupils have been created in the country. More than 100,000 teachers have acquired apartments in the last 2 years. The salaries of teaching personnel and student grants have increased substantially.

The stronger pull exercised by the teaching profession is a good sign: Quite a few teachers have returned to teaching from other sectors of the national economy, there is more competition for places in teacher training VUZ's, and the number of young people admitted to institutes has increased by one-third. Schools and vocational and technical schools are addressing the needs of modern production and the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently adopted a decision to create qualitatively new conditions and opportunities for the fundamental improvement of children's life in children's homes and boarding schools. A Soviet Children's Foundation named for V.I. Lenin has been established.

At the same time, the last few years have also brought to light significant shortcomings in the implementation of the reform. The restructuring of work remains nothing but a slogan for many schools and colleges. The main point is that there are still no tangible results in raising the quality of pupils' instruction and education. Questions concerning universal computer training are being resolved only slowly. Liberalism in the assessment of pupils' knowledge has not been eradicated. In practical activity some vocational and technical school graduates do not live up to the skill grades conferred on them.

The revision of textbooks and teaching aids is unjustifiably protracted. Nothing can justiy this. Of course, as far as the social sciences are concerned, there are certain difficulties. It has now been recognized that we need new social science textbooks. But their preparation will take still more time. Where should teachers today seek answers to the questions posed by life? They should seek them in party documents. Many aspects of the development of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the world situation in the seventies and eighties have been explained in the materials of the 27th party congress and the Central Committee April (1985) and January and June (1987) Plenums.

For example, much is being said now about the personality cult. It is very important to responsibly analyze the causes of this phenomenon, and the most important thing is to create conditions whereby anything like that would be impossible. This is our sacred duty, our obligation. The party and the people are now engaged in this work, whose linchpin is the process of the democratization of society's life.

But there is also something else that must be seen. People abroad, and even some people in our own country, try to denigrate the entire path of the building of socialism in the USSR, to present it as an unbroken chain of errors, and to use the instances of groundless repressions to obscure the feat of the people, who created a mighty socialist power. Some authors even go as far as to claim that after Lenin's death the country took a different path. They claim that the 20th party congress' decisions have supposedly vanished without trace, and so on.

But the historical truth is that the party, at its 20th congress and on the basis of the decisions adopted by it, did particularly important work, condemned the personality cult, removed the brand of enemy from many

thousands of honest Soviet people, and restored socialist legality. Regarding regards the thirties, they were the years when the country reached second place in the world in terms of industrial volume, conducted the collectivization of agriculture, and scaled unprecedented heights in the development of culture, education, literature, and art. This is an indisputable fact. And one more point. The overwhelming majority of Communists who were subjected to repression remained loyal to Lenin's behests and the cause of socialism until the end of their lives. This is highly significant.

M.S. Gorbachev has already noted that every single day of our history is precious to us, and that those who were in power at the time must answer for the illegal actions committed in the thirties. This must be the starting point, young people must be told the heroic history of the party and the country in a responsible and competent fashion, and truth must be prized, so to speak. It is absolutely impermissible to speak of the tragic mistakes of those years with malicious delight, in a philistine way, without anguish or feeling. After all, everything that happens in our home affects every citizen and whole generations.

Pedagogical science has been assigned an important role in the school reform's implementation. We have a broad network of academic institutes. They certainly make a certain contribution in providing teachers with teaching and methodological support. This cannot be denied. But schools today need new productive ideas and methods of teaching and education. This is what is lacking in the activity of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. There is a pressing need for fundamental restructuring here.

I would like to speak in particular about schoolteachers, without whom there can be no schools, no education, no upbringing. Our schools and vocational and technical schools now employ over 3.5 million teachers, lecturers, and production training foremen. The absolute majority of them have higher teacher training and specialized education.

We all remember our teachers and have enormous respect for this difficult and noble vocation. It requires of a person total exertion of spiritual energy, constant creativity, generosity of spirit, love for children, and boundless loyalty to his duty. Through their selfless labor, Soviet teachers have earned the recognition of the whole people. Today 197 Soviet teachers bear the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 74 bear the honorary title of People's Teacher of the USSR, and more than 20,000 are Honored School Teachers.

Quite a few wonderful teachers work in schools in the Moscow region. Let me mention just a few names. There is Vyacheslav Vasilyevich Zubekhin from the city of Podolsk; Igor Pavlovich Volkov, teacher and innovator from the city of Reutovo; Vladimir Ilich Zhurilo, production training foreman at the No. 68 Vocational and Technical School in the city of Mytishchi. Honored Teachers Valentina Ivanovna Shishova, Tatyana Mikhaylovna Gorbunova, Vladimir Mikhaylovich Chuyko, and Galli Nikolayevna Zheltkova work with enthusiasm and to great effect in the schools of the city of Elektrostal. All of you are, of course, familiar with these names, and today we pay due tribute to the teaching skills of the best teachers.

In short, the country really has a lot of talented teachers who fully justify society's trust and make a real contribution to implementing the school reform.

At the same time, it is also possible to notice much that is alarming among the body of teachers. A lowering of the standard of teachers' professional training and a lack of genuine culture in some of them, which culture, let us note, has always been rated among the teacher's merits, have frequently begun to be remarked. In some places teachers have begun to show an indifferent attitude toward school life. Naturally, pupils react quickly to this and do not engage in open, confiding contact with the teacher. Without trust and faith in the teacher there is no study, no education.

I think that these processes must be of concern to the Ministry of Education, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the entire teaching public, and our press. There is probably nothing more important here than to enhance teachers' personal authority and professional responsibility and supplement the teaching staff with young people capable of working innovatively in conditions of the democratization of schools and their self-management.

I would also like to say the following in this connection. In the pages of the press, particularly *Uchitelskaya Gazeta*, and in radio and television programs there has recently been an active discussion of the creative quest which our teachers are conducting. Their experience is worthy of the most attentive study and wide dissemination. Of course, a campaign-style approach and administrative pressure are inadmissible here. Every teacher must get through, in mind and heart, to the essence of progressive experience and make creative use of it, conforming to his own practice and, finally, to the actual classroom situation.

The proposals for the certification of teachers with subsequent differentiation in labor remuneration merit attention. Wage leveling is pernicious here too: A poor teacher gets as much as a good one. This is not fitting.

I think you will agree that to instill order in all school affairs we must enhance the authority of the school or college director and strengthen his position. In recent years we have seen an obvious distortion here. His duties increase every year, but there are insufficient opportunities for fulfilling them.

There is no denying that even under these conditions many school and college directors successfully run their very difficult business. In the region around Moscow, for example, USSR People's Teacher Nadezhda Nikolayevna Zakharova, director of Ramenskiy Rayon's Nikonovskaya Secondary School, rightly has a good name.

People in your city speak respectfully of Genrikh Mikhaylovich Sosin, director of School No 18. I could also name other school leaders who work as the times require. But the director has to surmount an immoderate number of all kinds of obstacles in this work. It is necessary to review all kinds of instructions in which our schools are entangled and free them from overregulation. School and college management organs and financial organs are obliged to tackle this and instill the proper order.

School business is an extremely delicate sphere of social activity. It brooks neither conservatism and stagnation nor incompetent interference and voluntarist actions.

For example: Without investigating the essence of the matter, one newspaper launched literally an offensive against schools offering in-depth study of foreign languages. We have 760 of these in the country as a whole. Some 440,000 pupils study in them. At first, the only things to be published were articles demanding the closure or reorganization of these schools. Other pieces, even though there were quite a lot of them, did not appear in the newspaper pages. Thus, one of the principles of socialist glasnost was violated: Effectively a single viewpoint was foisted on public opinion.

Then other opinions in defense of schools of this kind, which have more than 25 years of work experience, were published in the central press. Underpinned by public opinion, the CPSU Central Committee put right the supporters of hasty decisions. Central and local organs were instructed to eliminate distortions in the intake of pupils to these schools and in educational work and to raise the quality of instruction in foreign languages in all schools. Everything valuable achieved through the labor of Soviet schools and by pedagogical science and everything that has stood the test of time must be utilized solicitously and actively.

III.

Comrades! The party attaches special importance to radically improving the preparation of the young generation for productive labor. This problem is sharply raised in the school reform. Schools have now been assigned around 80,000 base enterprises and there are 3,000 interschool training and production combines.

However, clearly on the whole not enough has been done. It is necessary to go further and to move faster. Unfortunately, not all ministry and base enterprise leaders are clearly aware of this need. I have seen contrasts in your city too. There are enterprises whose leaders display a state approach toward schools' needs. The collective of School No 4 has nothing but praise for the Elektrostal Boiler Combine. Visiting the enterprise, I was able to see for myself the sincere concern manifested here for the affairs of the school. This is true not only of leaders but also of the workers themselves. Powerful enterprises such as the "Elektrostal" Plant and the "Elektrostaltyazhmash" Production Association could do more for schools and vocational colleges. After all, it is not a chore to take an interest in the pupils who will join the production collective tomorrow.

In our country there are also whole ministries which do little to create the technical base for the labor education of the young generation. There are on average only 10 places for the labor education of pupils at every base enterprise of the USSR petroleum industry and the Ministry of the Gas Industry. Pupils' work stations at enterprises are equipped with obsolete equipment. This happens in your city too. Work stations are equipped on the principle: It's no use to me, you have it. But is this the way to train the next generation of cadres for enterprises? Of course not.

There are people, you know, who shun living work, scour yellowed instructions in search of prohibitions, clauses, and are now beginning to point the finger even at the new conditions of management. I am addressing these remarks to the leaders of base enterprises. However, times have changed, no one must sidestep problems now. It is necessary to clarify the procedure for allocating material resources to base enterprises for schools and vocational and technical schools and the procedure for resolving finance, staffing, and cadre questions. The Statute on the Base Enterprise needs to be amended. It is also obvious that certain regulations of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems are impeding this work.

The system of vocational guidance for pupils has still not been further developed. Just over 10 percent of school graduates choose a speciality connected with the field in which they received labor education. I was told that an interesting quest is under way in your city with a view to creating a vocational guidance system. A vocational center has been established on the principle of self-capitalization. It is reported that the first results of the new system are promising. This inspires hope that good experience will be gained which will be useful also for other parts of the country. Vocational guidance is a passport to life.

In the past few years we have failed to achieve a restructuring of educational work in schools and vocational and technical schools. We cannot but be concerned at the negative processes which have affected a certain section of young people, including pupils. They display a direspectful attitude to labor, an unwillingness to learn, consumerism, and a freeloading mentality. The city's inhabitants have told me that many students show a lack of respect for older people and the elderly. Serious concern is being caused by the great number of offenses and crimes committed by schoolchildren and vocational and technical school pupils. The experience of establishing neighborhood detachments comprising people of various ages which exists in your city and some other Moscow region cities is of interest in this context. It provides an opportunity to exert an additional educational influence on students, and to do so in a comradely rather than a formal atmosphere, moreover. I believe that this practice deserves broader backing.

One of the main causes of the shortcomings which exist in public education is the lack of the necessary persistence and purposefulness in the work of the USSR

Ministry of Education. It is not playing the role of a genuine organizer of school reform and displays sluggishness and indecision in overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings.

Teachers say that the effectiveness of the existing system for improving qualifications in education and vocational and technical training is low. Methodological work in schools and vocational and technical schools is highly formalized. Neither the Ministry of Education nor the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education has created an integrated system for work with teachers, beginning with methodological studies at educational establishments and ending with the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

All these are major deficiencies of the system of public education itself. Given sufficiently active work on the part of the Ministry of Education itself, its organs at local level, and educational establishments' teaching collectives, they might not exist today.

Schools are a special concern of local party organs and soviets. The center is responsible above all for defining the trends of school development, the content of education and upbringing, the elaboration of syllabuses, textbooks, and pedagogical science. Local organs exercise direct control over teaching and education, the formation of teaching collectives, teacher training, contacts between labor collectives and schools, the consolidation of the material base of schools and vocational and technical schools, and the creation of the necessary living and working conditions for teachers.

So far the reform has still not truly moved into schools and study classes. To achieve this is now the main task. The efforts and attention of local party, soviet, and economic organs, social organizations, and labor collectives must be focused on this. Teaching collectives and their internal reserves and potential must be mobilized to this end. They must not endlessly point the finger at the ministry but struggle by action rather than words to establish everything new and progressive in the school itself and combat all stagnation and conservatism.

The implementation of the general educational and vocational and technical school reform is closely connected with the democratization of the country's entire life, including the educational system itself. This is a dual connection. On the one hand, democratization represents a precondition of the improvement of the educational sphere and its management. On the other hand, schools and vocational and technical schools mold in future citizens the ability to live and work according to the laws of socialist democracy.

This is why the school reform in the new conditions badly needs teachers' councils, parents' committees, party, trade union, Komsomol, and pioneer organizations to act with initiative, to take into their own hands the fundamental questions of the life of schools and vocational and technical schools, and at the same time to refrain from petty tutelage of pupils and to involve them more extensively in school self-management.

Naturally, that does not mean that teachers can remain indifferent to everything that happens in the classroom. Is it permissible, for instance, for the school to remain indifferent to the craze for primitive music which grips children? It is necessary to make a determined effort to raise the standard of musical culture, to familiarize pupils with the best works of our composers and with our folk music, and to gear the organization of choral and instrumental collectives and musical ensembles in schools to this aim. Or is it permissible to remain indifferent to the fact that there are many physically weak children in school who do not practice any sport? It is perfectly obvious that the system of physical education in schools and vocational and technical schools needs to be radically improved.

At the same time many concerns must be entrusted to the children, helping the pupils with good advice and an exacting attitude. Much has been said and written about this, yet nothing has changed. Teachers' striving to stand over pupils the whole time, to control their every move, is the scourge of our schools. From this viewpoint, the atmosphere in schools runs counter to the process of democratization of our entire life. What is needed here is a serious reshaping of teacher-pupil relations, broad glasnost and openness in the work of the schools, and the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Our strength, V.I. Lenin pointed out, is stating the truth. The party adheres strictly to Lenin's behest today. At the same time, the party stresses that genuine glasnost has nothing to do with demagoguery and a disrespectful attitude toward our present, toward the history of socialist building. There are people who try to use glasnost to settle personal scores and who indulge in left-wing phrasemongering.

Some people, in particular, try to portray socialism as a social system that gives everyone the benefits of life in equal measure. It is important right from school to instill in future citizens a correct idea of socialism and socialist social justice. Citizens' incomes under socialism must be linked as closely as possible to the quantity and quality of labor, including teaching work, and its actual results. Yes, this may lead to differentiation of citizens' incomes, but in that case the incomes will be earned. And schoolchildren must know from childhood that if they want to live better they must study and work better.

We criticize education often and fairly. The public is not satisfied with the course of the reform. The range of reform problems is so wide that education alone is not capable of ensuring their implementation. Joint work by education and party organizations, labor collectives, and the general public is needed. We say education is a partywide, state matter. It is a good and necessary slogan, but it must be imbued with substance in each specific case.

The material base of education, especially in the countryside, falls considerably short of present-day demands. Twenty schools in Moscow Oblast are still in dilapidated

premises and 45 schools and 26 vocational and technical schools need capital repairs. The vocational and technical school construction plan was only 65 percent fulfilled in terms of the assimilation of capital investments in the 11th 5-Year Plan, 59 percent fulfilled in 1986, and only 56 percent fulfilled in the first 7 months of this year. Is this accomplishing anything? City and rayon soviets, economic leaders, and the leaders of schools and vocational and technical schools must take responsibility for this.

This conference is being attended by leaders of enterprises, organizations, and institutions and by soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers. All of you are not merely connected with education, you must not simply be school helpers, but you must be actively involved in educational matters, in molding new generations of Soviet people, worthy continuers of the cause of their older comrades.

IV.

In conclusion I would like to say the following.

There is great interest in our country and abroad in the policy of restructuring and glasnost, in all that is happening in the USSR. The world is literally seething. The processes developing in the USSR are of immense international significance and increase the attractiveness of real socialism in the world.

The fraternal socialist countries are looking with great faith and hope at the social transformations taking place in the USSR. Many of them are tackling similar tasks. Communist and workers parties and left-wing forces in the world have a vital interest in the success of the restructuring policy in the USSR. They can see that the USSR's political course of acceleration increases the Soviet land's international prestige and demonstrates the advantages of socialism and the love of peace shown by Soviet foreign policy. All this strengthens their positions as well. So it is clear how great is our responsibility in the world for restructuring, for its real results!

Even those who do not regard us with favor admit that we have taken the right course. Sober-minded people in the West see in restructuring new opportunities to expand and deepen mutually advantageous economic and scientific links with our country. But there are also politicians who believe that a strong Soviet economy is a danger to the West, particularly to the United States. They are trying to exhaust us economically by drawing us into the arms race and to curtail economic links with the Soviet Union.

Among the class opponents there are also those who praise us for our restructuring, investing it with a distorted content that is convenient for them, and who entertain hopes that the Soviet Union will deviate from socialism in the direction of a market economy, ideological pluralism, and Western democracy. Vain hopes. We will never leave the Leninist path and we will never surrender the gains of socialism. The proof of this is the glorious 70-year history of Soviet power with its supreme achievements.

Our country has made mistakes, but they have always been combined with real successes. Take the sixties and seventies. M.S. Gorbachev talked in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress of the need for a large-scale approach toward assessing the results of the country's development during that period. They are impressive. The national economy's fixed production capital increased seven times over. The national income increased nearly four times over. People's lives became richer materially and spiritually. Strategic military parity was achieved between the USSR and the United States.

During that time I lived in Siberia and worked in Tomsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts. If I were asked how I regarded those times I would answer in the following way: It was an unforgettable time, it was really living life to the full. There were many difficult days, but none of them was burdensome. A mighty center of Soviet science was established during that period in the expanses of West Siberia through the efforts of the entire country and under the party's leadership and an oil and gas complex of world dimensions was formed. It was there, in difficult conditions, that true Communists were forged, people of strong character and high moral purity. I am infinitely grateful to fate for throwing me together with them. Many people could say the same about those times. But it is only one side of the coin.

As well as the positive changes in the country there developed negative phenomena, the development rate of the extensive economy slowed down, abuses of power became widespread, discipline became lax, and the USSR's international prestige declined. Moreover, there was unbridled eulogizing of the country's former leadership. Danger loomed over the party. "All the revolutionary parties that have perished so far," V.I. Lenin taught, "perished because they became conceited, were unable to see where their strength lay, and were frightened of talking about their weaknesses." Following Lenin's behest, the party was not afraid to look reality straight in the eye, a reality which, to use Lenin's words, "is not always pleasant, and sometimes not pleasant at all," ruthlessly reveal mistakes and talk openly about them, and, most importantly of all, actively and vigorously set about eliminating them.

All this together constitutes the real truth, a dialectical understanding of the essence of that time. We must cultivate in young people, including schoolchildren, greater respect for what has been achieved by all the generations of Soviet people and for our historical experience, comprehending the pluses and minuses of our progress and learning from them. It is an important sphere of the education and communist upbringing of young students.

Soviet education has made an immense contribution to the historic cause of building socialism. It is rightly

credited with the feat of having educated and raised entire generations of Soviet people. The party and the people expect the multimillion-strong army of Soviet teachers to fully perform their duties at the new, present-day stage and at all costs to raise Soviet education to the level of the demands of scientific-technical and social progress.

Ministers Pass Public Health Resolution

LD222138 Moscow TASS in English
2128 GMT 22 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 22 TASS — The USSR Council of Ministers has passed a resolution on top-priority measures to improve Soviet public health service in the years 1988-1990.

From January 1, 1988 spending on food, medicines and materials such as bandages for hospitals would rise by 25-30 per cent on the average. Free supply medicaments will be introduced for out-patient treatment of children under three year old, as well as bronchial asthma patients. Invalids are entitled to a 50 percent rebate on buying medicaments.

The USSR Ministry of Finance is to spend an extra 5.4 billion roubles on medial equipment in 1988-1990.

The Soviet Government has also approved the Soviet trade union's proposal on granting free or partially-free sanatorium vouchers to puolic health bodies to finish the cure of patients who endured serious diseases.

Agricultural

Shortcomings Noted in RSFSR Committee

LD271227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1100 GMT 27 Aug 87

[Text] The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Collegium has held a routine session at which it examined the question of the construction of warehouses and the capacities of processing plants in the RSFSR. It was noted that this republic turned out to be among those lagging behind.

Some works for processing agricultural produce are regarded as having been due for commissioning for periods of up to 10 years. Nevertheless, as far as the general indicators are concerned, matters would appear to be going well. Over the past 18 months the rate of development of processing plants has increased by almost 1.5 times; the 1986 plan for construction of warehouses was fulfilled by 125 percent. However, these rates fail to ensure that the tasks that have been set are carried out. After all, during the current 5-year plan the amount of capital investments earmarked for these purposes is double that of the preceding 5-year plan. It is planned to obtain more than a half of the increase in capacities through reconstruction and reequipment of existing production facilities.

The collegium noted that the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee fulfilled last year's plan concerning the processing industries by only 82 percent; R178 million were not assimilated; and 60 oblast agro-industrial committees out of 73 failed to cope with their tasks. Construction of facilities for the USSR Ministry of Grain Products is proceeding unsatisfactorily in terms of elevators, mills, and compound feed plants.

For instance, at the mills due for commissioning in the (Ryzhkovo) station, Kursk Oblast, last year's plan was fulfilled by only 37 percent, while in the town of Tobolsk, Tyumen Oblast, by 44 percent.

That is why the danger has arisen that some of the most important enterprises of the agro-industrial sector can remain due for commissioning also for the year 1988.

The situation is tense as far as the construction of storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit is concerned. Only 17 agro-industrial committees last year coped with the tasks of building them.

Imported equipment, R 250 million worth, can be found at the enterprises and construction sites of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. However, no measures are being taken to put it to use efficiently. To give an example: at the Voronezh Sugar Refinery No 13, imported equipment has been idle since 1984, while its construction has not yet begun to this very day [sentence as heard]. Construction of such major enterprises using imported equipment as the Azovskiy Children's Food Combine, cheese-making plant in the settlement of Tselina, Rostov Oblast and the canned foodstuffs works in Krymsk in the Kuban area has been delayed. Meat combines in Tikhoretsk, Krasnodar Kray, Kalachinsk, Omsk Oblast, Torbeyevo, Mordovian ASSR, and the canned foodstuffs works in Astrakhan have been under construction for more than 10 years.

Due to bureaucratic procrastination, production at seven potato processing plants has not been started up.

The collegium is of the opinion that the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee fails to show promptness and insistence in involving construction ministries in the development of processing industries. The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's Collegium has taken measures to accelerate construction of warehouses and processing plants.

Tula, Kiev Oblast Grain Procurement Figures

PM271520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
27 Aug 87First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the rubric "Reporters' Teletype": "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Excerpts] The Tula Oblast farmers have provided a large loaf. They have delivered 443,000 tonnes of grain to the elevators, overfulfilling the plan for sales to the state. Nearly one-third of the grain is rye.

Threshings everywhere are high. On average the farmers are gathering around 25 quintals. Intensive techniques and the team contract have helped. [passage omitted]

The oblast is on course for the sale of more than 500,000 tonnes of grain, as against a pledge of 470,000 tonnes.

Kiev Oblast's farmers have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. Nearly 564,000 tonnes have been dispatched to the reception centers. That is 64,000 tonnes more than envisaged. [passage omitted]

Scientific

Experiments Run Aboard 'Mir' Space Complex

LD251216 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 25 TASS — Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov are continuing work aboard the orbital complex Mir (Peace).

Experiments with the use of the research equipment of the special astrophysical module Kvant hold an important place in the flight programme.

The international orbital observatory Roengten was used lately to carry out observations of X-ray radiation sources and obtain extensive information about the supernova which flared up in the Great Magellanic Cloud last February.

The study of astrophysical objects in the ultra-violet wave-band was continued. The objective of related experiments carried out with the use of the ultra-violet telescope Glazar is to obtain data on the short-wave irradiation of galaxies.

The cosmonauts yesterday photographed sources in the constellations Grus and Pavo, today they observed areas close to Alpha Pavonis and Alpha Eridani.

Today's schedule provides for the photography of individual areas of land and ocean in keeping with the programme of studying the earth's natural resources.

Romanenko and Aleksandrov are feeling fine.

The flight is proceeding normally.

Military

Chief Military Prosecutor on Abuses

PM271147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 87 p 2

["Topical Interview" with Lieutenant-General of Justice B.S. Popov, chief military prosecutor, by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA editorial office: "One Law for Everybody"]

[Text] [*Krasnaya Zvezda*] Boris Sergeyevich, as already reported in the press, on 4 June this year the CPSU Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Measures To Enhance the Role of Supervision by the Prosecutor's Office in Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order." The reasons behind this are well known. The June Central Committee Plenum, which examined basic questions of restructuring, once again pointed up the problems of strengthening legality and law and order. Which elements and special features regarding the Armed Forces would you like to draw the readers' attention to now, going back to the resolution?

[Popov] The organizational, legislative, and educational measures being implemented by the party, aimed at consolidating the legal basis of state life and improving the moral atmosphere of society, are fundamental in implementing the huge tasks of restructuring. Consequently, they have the most direct bearing on the Armed Forces too. Especially as — and we must admit this — the work being carried out in the army and navy to strengthen military discipline, legality, and law and order is still not producing the expected results everywhere.

The task of eradicating the causes and conditions giving rise to nonregulation relations between servicemen is being tackled with unjustified delay. Proper concern for the protection of military property is not being displayed everywhere. An uncompromising attitude is lacking in the struggle against mercenary abuses in service. Take the frequent instances of concealment of subordinates' offenses by leaders.

The military prosecutor's office is faced with complex and urgent tasks. Of course, the army and navy have their own special features in ways of tackling these tasks. But, in the search for these special features, I would not hesitate to draw some lines of demarcation. We are guided in our work by general party demands. It is a different matter that in our conditions the main efforts are directed at combating crimes and other offenses which have a direct influence on the combat readiness of formations, military units, and ships. This is precisely where our attention was focused by Army General D.T. Yazov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister, when he addressed the recently held expanded collegium of the Main Military Prosecutor's Office.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] The party Central Committee resolution focuses attention on the need to step up the preventive thrust of supervision by the prosecutor's office. On what basis is such a stepping up being proposed? After all such a task has been put forward before, but life shows that we have not achieved the desired results. So what gives us grounds for optimism today?

[Popov] A great deal! Primarily the changed situation in the country and the army. We must exploit to the utmost people's increased intolerance of various kinds of abuses, arrogance, red tape, and all deviations from the norms of law and our morals. The prosecutor's office organs thus will be tackling their tasks in completely different conditions. I mean the changes in social awareness and in social mentality. Of course, the new situation also demands a new work style. It is very important for matters to be arranged in such a way that the military

prosecutor visits military units not just when an offense has become a fait accompli, but also in the course of his daily official activity. What is needed is constant contact with people, knowledge of the situation, reliance on the community....

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] But do the powers available to military prosecutors enable them to ensure the fulfillment of the crucial tasks set by the party, and does the need not arise to invest them with additional means of influence for this purpose?

[Popov] As is known, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 16 June 1987 "On the Introduction of Changes and Additions to the USSR Law 'On the USSR Prosecutor's Office'" established additional powers for prosecutors in exercising supreme supervision over the execution of laws. The Main Military Prosecutor's Office is preparing corresponding proposals on the introduction of changes and additions to the Statute on the Military Prosecutor's Office on organizational questions too.

I could cite many examples of how prosecutor's office personnel combine supervisory and preventive activity very successfully and how they are securing a real strengthening of law and order at the local level in conjunction with the command, party and political organs. Of course, there are however among us — as indeed everywhere — as well as the enterprising and energetic people, those who have still not committed themselves properly to the process of restructuring. [*Krasnaya Zvezda*] Doesn't this involve military officials exerting some kind of pressure on prosecutor's office personnel and infringement of the principle of independence of the prosecutor's office?

[Popov] The military prosecutor's office is part of the unified and centralized system of organs of the USSR Prosecutor's Office, headed by the USSR General Prosecutor. The lower-ranking military prosecutors are subordinate to the Chief Military Prosecutor, who in turn is subordinate only to the USSR General Prosecutor. So that military prosecutors exercise their powers in accordance with the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws. These provisions are well known to the Armed Forces' leading personnel.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] It is impossible not to agree with this. However...

[Popov] No, I have not forgotten the question. There are cases of direct influence being exerted on prosecutors by this or that military leader. But they constitute a fairly rare, one could even say exceptional, phenomenon. You encounter more frequently other phenomena — instances of certain leaders failing to bring criminal cases, concealing offenses from military prosecutors, and writing formal replies to our representations instead of taking measures to eliminate the permitted law violations.

On the representation of the military prosecutor, the troop commander of the Volga Military District warned Colonel V. Kistanov of his lack of conformity to duty. In executing the duties of chief of a military establishment, the latter had tried to exert direct pressure on Major of Justice A. Samsonov, deputy military prosecutor of the garrison, in order to force him to illegally halt the prosecution of Private Aushakhmanov for the murder of a fellow serviceman. There are other examples which could serve as an object lesson for those officials who sometimes forget about the prosecutor's independence and his subordination to the requirements of the law alone.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] But might not this problem now be aggravated? The CPSU Central Committee resolution regards as the prosecutor's office's most important task to shift the center of gravity in its work to monitoring the execution of the laws by the administrative organs. Won't this offend even more the pride of those officials who, to put it mildly, sometimes have a false understanding of their powers?

[Popov] In principle such situations are not ruled out. But if somebody has still not thoroughly grasped the nature and content of restructuring and has not understood that one of its indispensable conditions is the conscious subordination of one's own leading actions to the law, we have at our disposal a sufficient choice of legal means of influence to eradicate the fixed habits of certain officials to act according to methods which run counter to legal norms and regulation demands. This style of work has become obsolete, it has already caused us enough harm and we must rid ourselves of it resolutely.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] Do you not find that the violation of the demands of general military regulations has become so widespread and common on the part of various levels of commanders and leaders that the prosecutor's office has ceased to regard this as a law violation?

[Popov] It is true that many violations of the demands of general military regulations are permitted in units. They make up around 27 percent of the overall number of law violations in the issuing of orders and instructions brought to light by military prosecutors. Some officials bypass the regulations out of a false concept of the interests of duty and erroneously hope to strengthen discipline by adopting harsh measures and introducing various restrictions, understanding the single command as total license and not as a very important principle to be effected on a party basis and within the framework of socialist legality.

For example, in the military construction unit commanded by Major V. Malykhin, all officers and warrant officers were instructed to remain in subunits round the clock until firm internal order was established in them. Based on these considerations, Captain First Rank B. Bronevich ordered that only platoon commanders from among warrant officers and ensigns be appointed company duty officers.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] Our journalists often come across cases when, despite the presence of various kinds of

"responsible officers" in a collective, serious discipline violations still occur, not to mention numerous deviations from regulation requirements...

[Popov] That is not surprising. This kind of rush approach often conceals an inability on the part of certain leaders to correctly organize educational work with subordinates and internal detail duty. They thus have to compensate for their personal bankruptcy of skill by seeking solutions that counter regulations and without doubt cause more harm than good. I would like to note that when military prosecutors bring to light this kind of offense, they react very strictly to it, raising the question of the accountability of the guilty parties.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] We must confess, Boris Sergeyevich, that our observations are less optimistic: It would appear that many commanders and leaders are still not aware of this "threat" from the law enforcement organs. The reality is that, especially at grassroots level, there are still many examples of doubtful value for imitation. Sometimes this situation is "inflamed" by contradictory directives from senior leaders or requirements of documents and instructions "supplementing" the regulations. Can it not happen that even the prosecutor's office fails to "notice" them?

[Popov] It is impermissible to pay no heed to violations of the regulations, whatever the reasons for them. General and strict observance of the regulations is the basis for firm military order, which in turn is the most important factor for discipline. This should be clear to everybody.

Unfortunately, violations of regulation norms sometimes arise even at quite reliable levels. For example, the Odessa Military District command issued a directive forbidding the granting of short-term leave for successes in service to motor vehicle drivers, while it was permitted to use the aforementioned type of incentive for other servicemen only between 25 April through 25 May and between 25 October through 25 November. Thereby the right of commanders to determine and use types of incentive was unlawfully restricted and the interests of soldiers and sergeants also were infringed. The district military prosecutor appealed against the directive which contradicted the regulations.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] It seems that matters are not just on the level of legal standards. Several offenses result from the conscious disregard of regulation demands.

[Popov] And yet, many of our troubles stem from the low level of legal standards. Most frequently, this is either an unsound knowledge of regulation norms or an incorrect understanding of their content and the meaning invested in the regulations' clauses.

There is scarcely any need to convince people for the umpteenth time that a lack of knowledge of, disregard for, or violation of the law by a leader always has negative consequences educationally. If a leader adheres to the principle that "there is no written law" for him, how can he demand discipline from his subordinates? The very concept of military discipline is defined as the strict and accurate observance by all servicemen of the procedure and rules laid down by Soviet laws and military regulations! By all servicemen! Consequently, to provide an example to his subordinates, it is simply inadmissible for a commander or leader to violate the law or military regulations freely or through ignorance, and this in turn makes it incumbent on every officer to constantly improve his own legal standards.

Especially today when the process is under way of improving legislation, including general military regulations, the law on criminal responsibility for military crimes....

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] In this connection, Boris Sergeyevich, we would like to touch on the problem of resolutely halting actions which infringe upon citizens' rights, which incidentally is one of the key demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution. How is this demand to be correlated with so-called nonregulation relations, with those cases when a young soldier's rights are infringed by his own contemporaries and fellow servicemen? Some people indeed are very accustomed to justifying acts of hooliganism by impulsiveness of age, legal naivety... But after all the law is the law. It must stand firmly on guard over human dignity.

[Popov] Indisputably. The struggle against all encroachments on a serviceman's person has always been the focus of attention of military prosecutors. The law protects the honor and dignity of every serviceman regardless of rank or official position. For this reason, we are constantly waging a struggle against all cases of violation of the regulation rules for relations between servicemen.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] Yet, there are military collectives in which the ugly phenomenon of "godkovshchina" [possibly some kind of initiation ceremony] has failed to be eliminated. What is more, some commanders, having lost control of the situation, try to cover up for the hooligans rather than relieving them from their responsibilities. Do we really have very few cases of impunity?

[Popov] Unfortunately, there are several.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] But what about the inevitability of accountability for all law violations then? This inevitability can be proclaimed as much as you like, but that still does not mean that it will start to "take effect" everywhere. It is precisely this acute problem of the effectiveness of supervision by the prosecutor's office that many *Krasnaya Zvezda* readers are dissatisfied with.

[Popov] I agree with you that the situation must be resolutely changed. We will take every measure to do so. Moreover, on this question more than on any other, it is important for us to act in conjunction with the command, the political organs, and military collectives, and this is the sole guarantee for eradicating the

aforementioned negative phenomena. Moreover, military collectives have a special role here, since almost all cases of coarseness and disrespect occur in the presence of many soldiers or sailors.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] That is particularly disturbing. Healthy young guys are found in the role of silent observers, when the dignity of their comrade is being degraded! What is this? Cowardice? Or a different kind of fear: If you interfere, if you take sides, that means you yourself will become a participant in the conflict and consequently will bear some of the responsibility?

[Popov] Apropos, this is precisely what I would like to draw attention to. It is very important how principled and bold a manner the bystanders adopt, and how actively they oppose the offenders. Special material has been elaborated at the Main Military Prosecutor's Office for military prosecutors, commanders, and political workers to explain the rights and duties of servicemen, including the protection of the interests of society and the honor and dignity of Soviet people. Many people simply do not know that the law protects those who oppose offenders, who display decisiveness in halting criminal actions, and who actively repulse them. But this is not explained sufficiently by commanders, political workers, lawyers, and the legal aktiv. The situation must be rectified, and very seriously.

[*Krasnaya Zvezda*] The stepping up of supervision by the prosecutor's office, Boris Sergeyevich, is to put it figuratively not just one-sided. After all, people should have more reliable guarantees that the prosecutor's office organs are acting irreproachably from the viewpoint of observing legality. Obviously, the control mechanism also must be improved here, especially as we know of very vexing cases both of a biased approach to investigation and even of criminally punishable misdemeanors by prosecutor's office personnel.

[Popov] You cannot get away from reality. I would just like to assure you that today we are merciless in respect to such people who happen to work in the prosecutor's office. The requirements here are simple: You represent the law, so in all situations be honest, incorruptible, just, and capable of withstanding parochial influences an any temptations of personal gain.

However, as the saying goes, there is always one black sheep in the family. Recently, for example, Major of Justice M. Nikiforov was tried by military tribunal and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. In investigating a criminal case, he displayed unscrupulousness and greed — he took bribes from the accused. Each such instance constitutes quite a rare and exceptional phenomenon, but we strive to pay very close attention to them, give them wide publicity, and make them known to the entire operational personnel of prosecutor's offices.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Enhance the Role of Supervision by the Prosecutor's Office in Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order," points out that only politically mature, principled, incorruptible, competent, and conscientious people can work in the prosecutor's office. Every investigating prosecutor is called on to act strictly within the framework of the law and socialist humanism and to display benevolence, sensitivity, and attentiveness toward people in the execution of their official duties. All cadre policy in the organs of the military prosecutor's office and the activity of our party organizations are subordinated to the fulfillment of these requirements.